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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....MAY 11, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The tanners of the United States have organized a $120,000,000 trust.

Eight hundred and thirty-eight pairs of corsets for men were made by one firm in England last year.

The Palmetto club, of New York city, formed to acquire lands in South Carolina to be maintained as a hunting and fishing preserve and pleasure and health resort for its members, has been incorporated with the secretary of state.

Bishop Key, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, who was recently married at Sherman, Texas, to Mrs. L. A. Kidd, president of the North Texas Female College, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Galloway, is a little over 50 years old and is said to be the finest looking of the Southern Methodist Bishops.

Gen. J. B. Weaver proposes to establish an "independent school of political science," at Des Moines, Iowa, with seven professors on the following subjects: "Land and public utilities and inventions, finance, transportation, constitutional law and legislation, suffrage, applied Christianity, and public debates."

The Charlotte Observer says: Capt. Glenn "deniges of it." It would certaily be absurd for him to have prosecuted his contest for the district attorneyship to the point he has, and backed for it, as he is, by the sentiment of the district, to have gotten frightened at a bogy, withdrawn his application for the office which the public has from the outset assigned to him, and put in for another.

People who complain that college boys devote too much time and attention to athletics should bear in mind that Mr. C. B. Fry, who has just taken highest honors in the classics at Wadham College, Oxford, is the world's champion amateur broad jumper. He is also distinguished in athletics as captain of the Oxford University Football Club and as a cricket-player of great prowess.

A writer in an Alabama paper submits to the farmers of that State the proposition that "corn at $1 per bushel which costs 40 cents to raise and cotton at 7½ cents per pound which costs 8 cents per pound to raise ought to be the strongest possible reason why more corn and less cotton should be planted this year." It is as strong a reason, says the State Chronicle, on this side of the Savannah river as on the other side.

The Chicago Fair managers, who got $2,500,000 from Congress in Souvenir coins, on condition that the gates of the fair be closed on Sundays, now, it is reported, propose to return the money and open the gates, says the Richmond Times, Dem. When it is remembered that these souvenir coins were sold for double their face value, and that a sum equal to original amount donated was, therefore, a net gain, and that by opening the gates on Sunday not only this sum but millions of dollars more will be earned, the shrewdness of the aforesaid managers can be readily appreciated.

A considerable exodus of negro waiters for the World's Fair is reported from this State. One hundred of the best waiters in Asheville left in a body the other day to take places in the World's fair hotels. They were offered $40 a month and board with free transportation to Chicago, and they thought it a good thing, as they were anxious to see the fair. Another lot is to follow them soon. The chances are that they are going to get themselves into trouble, as there is a waiter's association in Chicago, and the wages that the North Carolina darkies have agreed to accept are only half what the Chicago association demands.

The North Carolina Geological Survey has issued a bulletin of 86 pages on road making, the joint production of State Geologist Holmes and Civil Engineer Cain. The Wilmington Star says it is a valuable addition to road literature, especially in this State where so little of a scientific character on this subject has been published. In addition to the information it gives in reference to the materials out of which good roads may be constructed and where they exist in abundance and are accessible in this State, the work describes different kinds of roads, their comparative cost, and illustrates with numerous engravings, which give at a glance a clear idea of the road described. In a State like North Carolina, where either timber or gravel, or rock are abundant, and within easy reach, there is no excuse for bad roads, and there is no sense in them when we consider what they cost the people of this State annually, a sum which Prof. Holmes and Mr. Cain estimate at $10,000,000, enough to macadamize very main thoroughfare in the State.

Geo. W. Cable is bilious, says the Atlanta Journal. He has recently published an article on education in the south which leaves no doubt on this score. Cable affects to be terribly distressed about the prospects of the negroes in the south. He urges them to provide for the education of their children, as the white people of the south are not disposed to help them in this work. Mr. Cable is either lamentably ignorant of the facts or he has deliberately falsified them. When he presumes to discuss the educational problem he ought to know that at least 75 per cent. of the money which goes to the education of the negro children of the south is contributed by white tax-payers. There are over seven thousand negro children in the public schools of Atlanta and the negroes do not pay ten cents on the dollar for their education. In every city, every town and every county of the south, free schools are provided for negro children, and in nearly every community they are supported almost entirely from taxes paid by white people. Every white tax-payer in the south has done more to improve the condition of the negro than Cable and his ilk with all their scribbling. Their aim seems to be to sow the seeds of discontent among the negroes and to breed race prejudice, but fortunately they can accomplish little in this direction. The whites and the negroes of the south understand each other, and will continue on good terms.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

With the return of the President and Cabinet to Washington the number of office seekers increase. ——Thomas Settle says a majority of the Democrats of the Fifth district concede his election. No one else can gather the same information. ——Ex-Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, died at a prayer meeting the other night. He had been dead in his seat a half hour before his death was known. ——Mrs. Potter Palmer says she will resign if the members of the board of lady managers of the World's Fair do not stop quarreling. ——Many thousand acres of cotton and corn in the Warrior river bottoms are under water. ——Georgia convicts fire on their guards with guns improvised from gas piping. ——Private advices from Cuba say the insurrection there was greatly overestimated, and that all is now quiet. —— The boat of an unknown steamer was washed ashore at Morehead, N. C. ——A schooner went ashore off the Massachusetts coast and four men were drowned. The life saving crew at that place had been dismissed May 1st. ——The schooner E. W. Benton has been abandoned, waterlogged, off Chincoteague Island. She is in a position dangerous to navigation. ——A steamer runs into a schooner off Dover, and the latter goes down with all on board. ——Richard Bennett, aged 110 years, died at Bentonsville, Mo., last week. ——There is much excitement in Madrid over the insurrection in Cuba. ——Governor Flower has declined to interfere in the Carlyle Harris case. ——Marshal MacMahon is very ill. ——Two American citizens have been arrested in Turkey. —— No processions will be allowed in the World's Fair grounds. ——The Governor General of Cuba telegraphs the Consul General at New York that the insurrection is over. ——Secretary Carlisle orders the suspension of the arrest of unregistered Chinese. ——There has been no change in Booth's condition since Tuesday. ——Dean Lawrence, of Boston, has been chosen as Bishop Brooks' successor. —— The State Department has received notice of the declaration of martial law in portions of Cuba. It has had no information as to proposed filibustering movements in this country in aid of the Cuban rebels. ——Rev. Ellison Capers has been elected assistant bishop of the diocese of South Carolina. ——Several heavy failures have been announced on the New York exchanges. ——The Bank of England has raised the discount to 3 per cent.—— The First and Second regiments of the State Guard will encamp this summer at Carolina City. ——The Mississippi river is about to change its course above Memphis in such a way that that city will be left some distance from the river. Terrible floods are feared.—— The notorious John Allen Johnson who shot United States Deputy Marshal Upchurch last month and for whom there was a Government reward of $300 has been captured. ——Many people in the town of Kawoal, Poland, are made destitute by a fire. Eighty persons perished in the flames. ——The order against processions in the World's Fair grounds has been rescinded. ——South Carolina has erected a new monument over the grave of General Marion, the "swamp fox" of the Revolution. ——Another revolution has broken out in Nicaragua. ——Jackson Park, Chicago, will be opened to the public on Sundays, but all the buildings, save Horticultural Hall, will be closed. ——Wade Haines was hanged for murder at Columbia, S. C., Friday. There was much doubt as to his guilt. ——The executive committee of the Confederate Veterans' association met in Raleigh and took appropriate action for paying proper respect to the remains of ex-President Davis on their passage through the State and while lying at state at Raleigh.—— Bishop Nelson, of the Georgia diocese, has accepted the Church of St. Phillip in Atlanta, and will erect an ideal cathedral on the property. ——The Atlanta police are looking for a real estate man named Charles T. Crane, charged with forgery. ——Mrs. Florence Korn, of New York, gives poison to her two children and shoots them, then shoots herself. One of the children has died. The mother and other child will probably recover. —— John Allen Johnson has surrendered himself to the Richmond police. ——A special telegram from Washington says John Nichols will soon go into private business. ——J. A. Harrell, of Weldon, offered to bet $200 that he would be the next Government printer, but backed down when taken up. ——R. B. Glenn telegraphs Senator Vance to deny the rumor that he was an applicant for the collectorship. ——Congressman Grady is hard at work trying to get Democratic postmasters for Fayetteville, Kenansville, Richlands and other places in this district. ——While a religious procession was crossing a river in Spain twenty people were drowned. ——It has just been discovered that the laws of South Dakota, compiled in 1887, and many amendments thereto are null and void. —— Henry Havemeyer has come to S. V. White's rescue and he resumed business Monday.—— All the trades-unions in Great Britain will consolidate. ——A suit has been brought in the Supreme court of South Carolina to test the validity of the issue of the new State bonds. ——Secretary Herbert was given a reception in New York yesterday by the Southern Society of that city. ——W. L. Waymock, of Manchester, Va., was accidentally shot through the head by a pistol falling from the pocket of a friend. ——The record of the horse Twilight is found to be all right. ——The President has appointed Harry H. Kain to be collector at the port of Vicksburg. ——The President has appointed the widow of the late Senator Kenna to be postmaster at Charleston, W. Va. ——The next meeting of the International Monetary conference has been postponed from the 30th inst. to some time in November. ——The strike in the Pan Handle railroad yards at Columbus, Ohio, assumes a serious aspect. ——A heavy snow storm prevailed throughout Hungary. —— The impeachment trial of the land commissioner of Texas results in an acquittal. —— The Mississippi and Red rivers are still rising and fears of breaks of the levees are entertained. ——The German Army bill was defeated by a large majority and the Reichstag was immediately dissolved. ——Five tramps were killed in a railroad wreck in Ohio. —— Repeated earthquake shocks are felt in Sicily. ——Geo. R. Bouse, retired naval constructor, died suddenly in New York city Saturday.—— Gen. Rosecrans has tendered his resignation as register of the treasury, based on his feeble condition of health. ——The Richmond and Danville system has put on an additional fast mail train between Washington City and Atlanta.

Elementary Instruction in Government Needed.

Harper's Magazine.]

The frequent proposals to amend the Constitution of the United States suggest the propriety of an attempt to amend the general intelligence, especially as many of these proposals are in the line of a radical change in the nature of our Federal government. The theory upon which the public free school supported by the State rests is that it is absolutely necessary, in our system of popular government, that the voters should have intelligence enough to perform the requisite duty of voting. It is admitted that ability to read and write is essential to the exercise of citizenship in such a government as ours. It is argued, however, that it is not the legitimate business of the State to go any further than these essentials, and that, in fact, the extent and comprehensiveness of the present education in the public schools quite transcend the proper functions of the State. It is not intended here to raise this general question, but only to speak of one feature of it. And it is contained in this question: If it is the duty of the State to give sufficient education to the voters to enable them to know for whom and for what they vote, why should it not logically go a step further, and instruct them in the fundamental nature of their government? It is admitted that intelligence is necessary somewhere in conducting any government, and that a popular government, one resting on universal suffrage, cannot be successful unless the voters are intelligent. And what knowledge is more necessary to the voter than that of the real nature of the government he is called on to help administer?

We are accustomed to think that people inherit certain traditional notions of government, that they are born republicans or born monarchists. As to prejudices and tendencies and habits, this is true enough, and also that early associations shape the mind to ideas of freedom or to habits of submission. But it is a little too much to assume with us that anybody is born with a good working knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, or the peculiar relation of the States to the general government. Even if this knowledge were the birthright of the native-born, it cannot be assumed for the foreigner made a citizen, born and reared in governmental conditions totally different from ours, or for his children inheriting his ideas, nor for the millions of colored citizens in the South suddenly come into new responsibilities. And if to-day the sex line were to be obliterated in sufferage, does anybody suppose that all the women, except the few, comparatively, who have given attention to public affairs, would not need elementary instruction in the nature of our complex government? And why, in any event, should not the girls in the public schools, who may be mothers and have to teach their sons, understand these things as well as the boys?

By way of illustration of the need of instruction in the fundamental conception of what our government is, take the proposal that is put about in newspapers, and appears in popular conventions, to elect Senators of the United States by popular vote in each State. What difference, it is asked, does it make whether the Senators representing these are chosen by popular vote or by the Legislature? The question shows a profound misconception of the fundamental nature of our system, upon the maintenance of which depends the perpetuity of the republic. The framers of the Constitution provided for two sorts of representation in Congress, a popular representation of the people of the several States in the Lower House, and a representation of the States themselves as entities, as real living bodies, in the Senate. They secured these by providing that Representatives should be elected by popular vote, and Senators by the vote of the Legislatures of the States. The Constitution was not adopted by popular vote, but by the vote of the States, given according to their natures by the Legislatures. The State acts through its Legislature and its Executive, and not by popular movement directly. It needs no argument to show that to change the Constitution in regard to the election of Senators is to change fundamentally the character of our government, and also to remove one of the safeguards against impulsive movements to which our stability, in a century of revolutions elsewhere, has been largely due. So long as we can keep the machine with its original checks and balances, as the phrase is, we have the most stable government on earth.

This by way of illustration, and not of disquisition. It is evident enough on all sides that instruction of an elementary kind is needed, not only as to the nature of the constitutional government, but in citizenship. Where else can it be given except in the public schools, and why may not the State legitimately undertake it? If it does, elementary text-books on our government are needed. But good text-books are of little value without competent teachers. If the State is to make its children intelligent, even in the most limited range of the education of them, it can only be by the use of intelligence. Are the majority of the teachers employed in public schools intelligent in regard to the nature of our government or the duties of citizenship? Our public school system rests on solid grounds of public utility. But the question is whether it is properly fulfilling its object. It is getting to be understood that the best teachers are required for the youngest and most unformed minds, and that they are nowhere more needed than in the common schools of the lower grades. The corollary of all this is that the State must spend more money, not in the ornamental part of education, but in the essentials, and that it must pay a fair salary in order to secure competent teachers in the places where they are most needed. Considering how much is at stake, the State cannot more profitably spend its money than by making young citizens intelligent about their own government and their own country.

Book-Keeping in the Rough.

David Dodge, in Kate Field's Washington.]

Among the many odd modes of book-keeping which have come under my observation—not excepting that of the tavern keeper who kept his accounts on the plastered walls of the room and who while absent was well nigh bankrupted by his wife with a whitewash brush—that of my old colored friend, Uncle Cephus, struck me as the most original.

The old man, like many of his race, had mortgaged his steer, cart and other pitiful belongings to buy the necessaries of life. Pay day came. The account was so much larger than he expected—being indeed hopelessly beyond his slender resources—that he disputed its accuracy most vigorously in true African eloquence, of which he was a master.

But all was without avail. The merchant, his creditor, only replied that he relied on his books, Uncle Cephus on his head, and that when it came to a question of ink against memory, the ink must carry it.

The old man affirmed that he kept books too, and that they would prove him right. The merchant asked him to produce them. The crowd which had been collected by the loud dispute tittered, for Uncle Cephus was illiteracy itself.

Nothing daunted, the old man muttered something about fetching them in the cart, climbed into that vehicle and drove off. A little later he again hove in sight, surrounded by much plunder. Aware of his oddities, the crowd was on tiptoe to see the denouncement.

"Mr. Chisel," he said, addressing the merchant, as with great deliberation he proceeded to unload, "here's my books. Dese three barrels shows how much he been dus (flour) I's had; dese corn-cob stoppers tells how many jugs er 'lasses I's toted away; dese paper strings says how many times you's wrapped up sugar an' cawfee for me, an' as to how many sides er Baltimoro (bacon) I's hauled home, jes' come an' count de greasy spots in my ole cyart bottom wid yo' own eyes. Dey all tells de trufe. I's pertic'lar 'bout my books as you is 'bout youe."

By that time the merchant's book-keeper had discovered that goods bought by a different person of similar name had been by mistake, charged to the old man, and that Uncle Cephus's account was the right one. But to this day the latter believes that his own unerring system of book-keeping saved him, and he still follows it more assiduously than ever.

Indians Can't Comprehend Christianity.

Victoria B. C. Colonist.

The Colonist representative at Vancouver had an interesting conversation a few days since with R. J. Skinner, Government timber agent, in reference to the Haida Indians and the coast Indians in general. Mr. Skinner said: "Although I have the greatest respect for missionaries among the Indians, no matter what their denomination, and while I have not the least doubt that most of them are very earnest men, I am sorry to say that the reports that they send to the outside world are rather too highly colored.

"I have been a resident among the Indians for twenty-five years, and have talked with hundreds of the natives on the Queen Charlotte Islands and other places on the coast. It was always the rule, while all the tribes acknowledged a Supreme Being, that those who had not met the missionaries knew nothing of a spiritual life, prayer, purgatory; or the atonement for sins; but those who had come in contact with the missionaries solemnly aver that their religion had always been similar to the Christian religion. It is very, very difficult to really convert the Siwash for these reasons. They cannot tell the truth as we define it. If asked a direct question they will answer as they think would please you, and not necessarily according to the facts of the case.

"Again, it is foreign to the nature of the coast Indian to believe in any such thing as vicarious punishment. The suffering of Christ upon the cross, in attonement for our sins, is simply beyond their comprehension, although, of course in a superficial way, they will smilingly acquiesce in anything. There is little doubt that the missionaries are doing a grand work in elevating the morals of the red men; but this talk about white people taking an example from Indians in morality is not justified.

A Figure Just Before the Battle.

Washington Star.

Secretary Herbert is responsible for the following: "Our men were in line awaiting the word to advance. In front of us, riding deliberately up and down the line, was a handsome youth in gray, mounted on a fleet looking iron gray horse and bearing a bright new battleflag, whose vivid stars and bars shimmered in the sunlight. The boy sat erect, looking as proud as any Rupert and his horse as spirited as an Arabian. The flying bullets and shrieking shells never fazed his superb bearing as he rode to and fro up and down the long line. Now and then he would disappear in thick clouds of powder smoke, but he would be seen again riding back, his face actually beaming with what O'Hare calls 'the ardor of the fight.' Before the word came to move he had gone again down the line and had not returned. I never knew whether he was killed or not, but I thought involuntarily of how a Yankee boy had died the day before."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Great Manufacturers Building.

The magnitude of the great "White City," as the World's Fair and all that it means is called, is almost incomprehensible, and one gains but an inadequate idea of it, even when it is compared with other exhibitions. The number of acres occupied is 1,037, and the number of feet under roof is 5,000,000. The Vienna exhibition of 1873 was the nearest to it in size, and yet it only occupied 270 acres, and had 2,963,421 square feet under roof.

Like a giant among pygmies, the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building looms up above its companion buildings until their colossal proportions are dwarfed into insignificance by the very comparison. This building covers over thirty acres and has in floor space, including galleries, an area of forty-three acres. It is over a quarter of a mile in length.

It is only possible to appreciate the immensity of this structure by comparison, and when one is told that it is four times larger than the old Roman Coliseum, which seated 80,000; that the great pyramid, Cheops, could be comfortably housed on its inside and still leave room for the Sphinx, Cleopatra's Needle, Liberty Statue on Bedloe's Island, and Notre Dame, of Paris, as additional attractions, an adequate appreciation is received of its magnitude. It is the boast of its builders that the Manufactures Building contains in its roof alone enough iron and steel to build two Brooklyn bridges.

Great as the space is, it has proved scarcely one tenth the amount that would have been necessary to satisfy the demands of would-be exhibitors. The rush of applications has far exceeded that in any other department, and the problem has been to discriminate in favor of quality rather than quantity. The amount of space granted to foreign governments was necessarily so large that the monstor floor of the building has little more than one-fourth of its space allotted to United States exhibits. Nevertheless it is the greatest showing in manufactures that the United States has ever attempted.

Along these interior thoroughfares specimens of architecture by the world's most famous designers vie with one another at every step. Miniature temples, kiosks, pavillions of modern designs, columns, and arches of every conceivable quality of architecture meet the eye at every point. Many of these are so striking and unique in design as to make them a model for much larger structures. In the foreign quarater—especially in the German and French sections and the indian and Ceylon exhibits—the booths and pavilions are frequently marvels of designs and execution. Among the domestic exhibits, too, there are magnificent pavilions, which challenge comparison with the finest in the foreign groups.

The Old Libby Prison.

From the Western Tobacco Journal.

Of the many attractions outside of the World's Fair in Chicago, there are but few in which there is so much interest centered as there is in the Libby Prison War Museum. In 1889 this celebrated prison was removed from Richmond to Chicago and converted into a War Museum. The project was undertaken by a syndicate of the best known business men of the city, whose enterprise was conceived in a commercial spirit, but has attained a national reputation. A project such as this was never before heard of. To move a brick and stone building the size of Libby more than a thousand miles, across rivers and mountains, was an enterprise that many of the best known contractors in the West refused to undertake at any price. But the move was made with success. Then the famous old structure was filled with war material that represents the work of a lifetime and the expenditure of half million dollars. The great collection is conceded to be second to none in the country and includes much of the most valuable material that the greatest civil war the world has ever known has left to posterity. The collection includes thousands and thousands of relics of every description, many of which form important links in the history of the Nation. The old building itself is fraught with interesting memories and the story of the celebrated tunnel escape of February 9, 1864, never fails to interest the visitors. One hundred and nine Union officers made their escape through that tunnel, which formed one of the most thrilling events in the history of the war.

Where the Czar Lives.

Contemporary Review]

Gatshina is a dull, dreary, dingy place for any man to retire to, especially in spring or autumn, and to enhance its natural drawbacks the Emperor, moved by peculiar notions of his own, has chosen the very worst suite of apartments in the palace to live in—a range of small, low rooms on the entresol, the ceiling of which he has no difficulty in touching with his hands. The lack of air in these apartments has more than once proved prejudicial to the health of the Empress during a spell of indisposition, but she would never listen to the advice of the doctors to move away from her consort into more spacious apartments.

All the clouds that lower over the house of the Romanoffs seem to gather and condense over the winter palace, of which the Czar has a superstitious horror. He never passes a night there. Even when residing in the Antishkoff palaces he seems and feels considerably out of his element, for the even tenor of his life is broken by balls, official receptions, visits to various institutions and other uncongenial occupations.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Doctor's Defence of Moderate Drinking.

Manchester City News.

Farquharson, M. P., in the June number of Blackwood, defends the use of alcohol both as a harmless pleasure and as a physical necessity in the modern development of man. "We are," he says, "artificial products of an artificial age, often depressed and worried, eating bad food badly cooked, breathing bad air, and crushed down by money difficulties. At these times, when responsibilities are around us, and the trouble of the world begin to close over our heads, a cheering glass, in strict moderation and at carefully selected times, is of real use, and can be defended both by physiology and common sense." But still the Doctor advises great caution.

RULES FOR DRINKING.

In the first place, lay this down as a rule to which there is hardly any exception, that alcohol should only be taken with food, and preferably, and if possible exclusively with the principal meal of the day, and that it should be diluted as far as palate and convenience will allow. Shun, as you would the Evil One, rash nips and casual drinks; let no sherries and brandies and sodas between meals tempt you from your rule, but mix all your liquor with food, which shields the tissues from its contact, and aids its safe dispersion through the circulation. Then either take weak wines, or, if they must be stronger, dilute copiously; and be careful to correct the acidity of some of the more highly alcoholized beverages—which interfere with salivary digestion—by the addition of any of the alkaline waters in common use.

ALCOHOL AS FOOD.

Alcohol has itself every right to be called a food. We can prove it in this way. A certain amount of alcohol enters the body, and hardly any, if any, can be shown to leave it unchanged, what, then, becomes of it? Science gives the reply. Within the organism it is used up, consumed, or oxidized, thereby developing vital force and heat, and interfering so far with the oxidation of other substances as to lessen tissus waste and make nourishment go further, so as to be not only a food but a food-saving substance. This is clear and definite enough and amits of no denial, and it is confirmed by common observation. We do not need a professional diploma to remember cases, more especially at the extremes of life, where wine and spirit seemed to enable an utterly insufficient dietary to keep people alive. Consumptive boys in particular will subsist on port wine long after the power of digesting nourishment is practically suspended.

AS A PLEASURE.

We say that people should be allowed to drink moderately, because they like it. Yes; but is not this a reversal of all morality and order, to preach the doctrine that every man may be an absolutely free agent and make his laws as he goes along? Coercion is required when individual liberty overlaps the safety and convenience of others, and drunkards must be shut out when they become dangerous to themselves or their neighbors. But to tell a peaceful working man, who takes his glass of beer with his dinner and feels the better for it, that he must have no more cake and ale because somebody else cannot stand a glass of gin would be tyranny unworthy of a civilized country. This is just how the matter stands. A large section of this community partake moderately of stimulant, and feel that it does them good; they cannot explain why, but they know perfectly well that if they leave it off altogether they decline in health and seem to live less happy lives. This argument is backed by the universal craving of every tribe of people, be they savage or cultivated, for something in the way of stimulant or sedative. Alcohol, no doubt, is an acquired taste; but all varieties of the animal creation quickly acquire it and those who are not forbidden by their religion to touch the "accursed thing" soon find out for themselves how to extract it from root of herb. And many of those who have no scientific knowledge, when asked why they drink, cannot give any other answer than that they like it and it does them good. Well all remember the old Scotch story of three or four men entering a public house. "Bring me a glass of whiskey," cries one, "because it is a cold day." "And me one," says the next, "because I am thirsty." "And me," exclaims the third, "because my doctor tells me to drink." But, roared the fourth, bringing his clenched fist down on the table with a bang, "Bring me a glass of whiskey because I like it!"

A boy stood on the burning deck,
Unwisely, too, 'tis said,
For, with the fast approaching flame,
His elders quickly fled.
So, many now in peril stand,
Unmindful of their fate,
Till, step by step, Grim Death comes on
And then, alas! too late!
Far wiser, surely, would it seem,
When his approach we see,
With "Pierce's Pellets" well in hand
To vanquish old "G. D."

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have remarkable power to correct all physical derangements, thus warding off disease that would surely follow. Purely vegetable, pleasant to take, perfectly harmless! With a little forethought, they'll be a present help in time of need—cheating the doctor and robbing the grave! As a Liver Pill, they are unequaled. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One a dose as a laxative, three or four as a cathartic. Tiny, sugar-coated granules, in vials 25 cents.

Items of Interest.

The roll of paper, as used in the Hoe press, is from four to six miles long.

It is stated that San Francisco has supplanted Chicago as the champion divorce center.

There are no less than 22 well known journals in this world devoted to spiritualism and ghost-lore.

Toledo and Damascus blades were very popular in the Middle Ages and sold for their weight in gold.

The deepest English colliery at present is Moss colliery, near Ashtan-under-Tyne, which is sunk 2,820 feet.

Two-thirds of the total number of children under ten years of age in the United Kingdom are insured in one form or another.

It costs the Arctic Exhbit Company, which has the native Eskimo village at the World's Fair, 14 cents a day each for the maintenance of the Eskimo there.

In the Yosemite Valley (California) there is a fallen tree 300 feet long and several centuries old that, it is said, has been hollowed out so that a distance of 60 yards a person can walk upright inside it.

One of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between the Ural and the Okhotsk Sea. When a well was recently dug in this region, at a depth of 120 yards the ground was still frozen.

A curiosity of journalism is established on the top of Mt. Washington, the highest peak of New England, where an enterprising printer has built an office, from which he periodically issues a newspaper named, with much truth, "Among the Clouds."

The sponge is an animal. It will shrink from the hand which tries to seize it, and if viewed under a lense may be seen constantly drawing in water through the innumerable canals which form its digestive organs, and having consumed the minute animalculæ in the fluid, ejecting it again through some other channel.

James Glaisher, the well known Scotch meteorologist, asserts, after long investigation, that the ninth day of the moon is the most rainy day of the whole 28, and that in the first and the last weeks of the moon's age the rainfall is less than the average. The records kept by Mr. Glaisher also indicate 5 o'clock in the afternoon as the rainiest hour of the day.

Political Mesmerism.

Sampson Democrat]

Perhaps at no period of our National existence have the laboring classes been the unconscious victims of a more base political mesmerism than that which clogs the wheels of independent thought and palsies the hand of independent action at the present day. The heads of the labor organizations are endowed with autocratic powers that amaze and alarm unfettered minds. The high priests of populism are as blindly obeyed by their followers as was the priesthood by its deluded devotees in the most autocratic era of Romanism.

Is it possible that Americans have lost sight of the cardinal doctrine of the American creed, and are vesting in heads the prerogatives of bodies? It verily seems that some have done as much and have not yet repented their foolish deed. Free thought and independent action are the stamina of our national character and the protoplasm of our national life. Whether they are restrained by force or palsied by passion, the result will be the same. Our free institutions will be imperiled, and may be overturned. Naturally, there must be some to lead and others to follow, but let the leaders be patriots who seek the welfare of their followers, and not politicians who seek but their own welfare and the gratification of their private ambitions. On no account, let the spectacle be presented, of lions following the leadership of stags. The time has not yet come for entrusting Sancho Pansa with the reins of government.

Mexican Emeralds.

St. Louis Republic.

Cortez obtained in Mexco five emeralds of wonderful size and beauty. One was cut like a rose; another in the shape of a horn; a third in that of a fish, with diamond eyes; a fourth like a bell, with a pearl for a clapper; the fifth was a cup, with a foot of gold and four little chains, each ended with a large pearl. He has also two emerald vases worth 300,000 crowns each.

With health and beauty laden,
A rich and priceless thing,
To woman, pale and wasted,
My precious gift I bring.

Such the object and such the mission of woman's valued friend, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Don't let unreasonable prejudice prevent you from sharing the health and beauty proffered, in good faith, by this most excellent Remedy! None of the almost countless weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women, but that readily yield to its magical power! Manufactured, recommended, sold through druggists, and *guaranteed* by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., to give satisfaction, in every case, or money paid for it cheerfully refunded.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street]
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

Geo. A. Thomson,
—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—
Life, Accident and Fire.

POE & CO.,
BRICK & TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

Martin House,
—BY—
JNO. M. MARTIN, OLD STREET.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

Chas. Glover,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

TO BOARDERS.
Reduced rates for summer months begin April 15th, at
HOTEL LaFAYETTE.
Rooms in Overbaugh House *free*.
M. McI. MATTHEWS, Mgr.
4—20—93 4t

NEW PRAYER BOOKS
ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.
"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
JUST RECEIVED.
We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

Banks's Stand Resuscitated
BY A. H. WATSON.
On and after the 15th of February my stock will be replete in
CONFECTIONS
AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Specialties in FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, HOME-MADE CANDIES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.
Green St., opposite Overbaugh House.
2—2—93—tf

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
7—17, 92

KODAKS.
Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

PLUMBING.
I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.
The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.
I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 9, 1893—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 11, 1893.

TRUCK FARMING.

There are several gentlemen from Maryland in this city who propose establishing truck farms in this section. They say the climate and the soil is capital for that purpose, and that the transportation facilities are perfect. Truck farming if properly conducted is a very lucrative business, as will be seen from the following:

Truck farming, says the Asheville Citizen, in Eastern North Carolina has grown not only to gigantic proportions of late years, but also to one of the most profitable enterprises in the State.

With her truck-farming in the East, her cotton and tobacco in the Centre and her tobacco and wheat in the West, North Carolina ought to be the most prosperous farming State in the Union. Nature has certainly done her part.

Referring to a visit to the truck farms around Newbern during the session of the Press Association in that city last week, the Editor of the Raleigh News and Observer writes of them as follows:

Several of the fine truck farms were visited and we were glad to observe that the fields looked fresh and in a fine growing condition. The first farm where we stopped was that of Hackman and Willett. This plantation was purchased some five years since for $8,000, and the owners say that now they would not take a hundred thousand for it. It consists of 1,000 acres, of which 600 acres are in truck and 400 are in grass and pastures. On the latter 150 head of cattle subsist, and fifty cows yield an average of 100 gallons of milk, which is sold at 16 cents a gallon to a single milk dealer. The returns from milk last season were $4,526. Cabbage forms a large item in the truck business on this farm, seventy-five acres being set in cabbage. The heads were just ripening and the cutting was just beginning w en we visted the field. There were 600,000 plants, each set out or transplanted by hands. There were 250 acres in Irish potatoes, which produce an average of 60 bushels an acre, although sometimes the yield runs up to 100 bushels. Thirty acres in snap beans is another item, and there are green peas, asparagus, &c. ad libitum.

This farm year before last year sold over $75,000 worth of stuff, while the cost of production was not quite $40,000. The clean profit was $35,000 in one year. But that was an exceptionally fine year; good seasons and good prices. This year the outlook is also very fine.

These gentlemen make their own fertilizers, using 350 tons, which cost them about $30 a ton. They put a ton to an acre. Different grades of fertilizers are used for the different crops, the highest grade being applied to the cabbage.

They also make their own boxes for shipping: and with such energy one is not at all surprised that they make a handsome profit in the business.

We saw other truck plantations, among them the very fine one belonging to Mr. Rhem. At that of Messrs. Meadows and Crockett we found the hands in the field picking peas, which was a very interesting sight. Early in the day there had been 600 hands picking in one field; but at that hour the number had largely diminished. Yet the field seemed alive with workers. A hand can pick four baskets a day, and 25 cents a basket is paid. On this farm there are ten acres of berries and 18 acres of asparagus. The latter is of enormous size. The largest is the Palmetto; much of it is over an inch in diameter. The pea seed are Meadow's Extra Early and are grown in Canada.

All these farms presented very interesting sights, and the editors were no less charmed than they were astonished at the magnitude of the trucking interests of which Newbern is the centre.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Tuesday afternoon session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was mainly devoted to discussion of government of subordinate lodges. Goldsboro was selected as the next place of meeting. The session at night elected the following officers: W. D. Gaster, Fayetteville, Grand Master; W. C. Douglas, Carthage, Deputy Grand; C. T. Lumsden, Raleigh, Grand Warden; John D. Bellamy, Jr., Wilmington, Grand Representative; B. H. Woodall, Raleigh, Grand Secretary; R. J. Jones, Wilmington, Grand Treasurer; A. H. A. Wiliams, Oxford, Trustee Orphans Home.

* * *

Owing to the fact that Australia is on the other side of the world, says Harper's Weekly, we are very apt to think that things go on there as unlike affairs here as do the seasons. But in reality Australia is a continent settled by the English-speaking race, as is our own, and has many of the same characteristics. Just at present it is going through a commercial and financial crisis, the cause of course of which are very American. The cause is largely land speculation, aggravated by heavy governmental expenditures required to placate voters who profit by them, or think that they will. In this speculation the banks have necessarily taken a large share, directly or indirectly, and as the fever has run very high, advances have been made imprudently. Four large banks have failed. In every case the assets have been reported as ample to meet liabilities, but much depends on the nature of the assets, and the basis of the values set upon them. It is probable that if a few years could be taken to dispose of them they would be found to be worth all that they are now set down for. But a bank of deposit is necessarily, in effect, a borrower on call, and time is the one thing its creditors cannot give. So that the chances are a general liquidation, the wiping out of a good many so-called fortunes, and the beginning over again. That is not an easy and comfortable process, but it is one that has to be gone through with considerable regularity in new countries.

A New York daily paper, taking up the idea conveyed in Flammarion's exciting novel, "Omega: The Last Days of the World," has interviewed a number of the leading men in all professions as to what they would do if science were to predict to-morrow that the end of the world would arrive within the next thirty days. The answers are various and curious, and heighten the interest which is felt in the second part of Flammarion's great novel, which appears in the May Cosmopolitan. It is a question which everyone will find interesting to ask of himself: What would you do if within six weeks the end of the world were certain? Probably no novel which has ever appeared in an American magazine has been more elaborately illustrated by more distinguished artists. Laurens, Saunier, Vogel, Meaulle, Rochegrosse, Geradin and Chovin all contribute to the explanation of the text.

A clever story of another kind is that of the new English novelist, Gilbert Parker, in the same number. "American Society in Paris" is an article of another kind, but one which will interest all who have had occasion to make even a short residence in the French capital. The Cosmopolitan scores a success in producing in its May number, almost simultaneously with the daily papers, an elaborate description of Professor Gray's marvellous invention, the Telautograph, which reproduces the handwriting, or the work of the artist, simultaneously, thousands of miles distant from the place where the writer or artist is sitting. Mr. Howell's purpose in "The Traveller from Altruria" is, month by month, becoming more evident, and is now receiving wide attention at the hands of the critics all over the world.

Carlyle W. Harris's Execution.

N. Y. Herald

The wife murderer Carlyle Wentworth Harris died at Sing Sing Monday the death that the law allotted to him. He survived his victim two years, and in that space of time courts and public places have rung with the discussion of his case. The tongue that the electric current stilled forever uttered a last declaration of innocence, the switch was turned, the electric shaft shot through the body of the condemned and the witnesses grouped round the chair filed away to sign their certificates that Helen Potts, the trusting and murdered wife, had been avenged.

"If anybody else but Carl had given this to me I would think I was going to die, but of course Carl would not give anything to me but what was right." These were the dying words of the wife who took poison from the hands of her husband.

"I have no further motives whatever for deceit. I die absolutely innocent of the crime of which I have been convicted." These were the words that last fell from the lips of the murderer before he left to meet his Maker.

The hoisting of the black flag over the Warden's office at Sing Sing Prison, which tells that the majesty of the law has been upheld and that the slayer, abandoned by his fellow men, has been banished from earth for a higher Power to deal with, was awaited by the largest crowd that ever collected before the building on the occasion of an execution. Throughout the United States, wherever the story of the crime has been told, the news of the killing was awaited with excitement. Harris had been snatched from the clutches of the courts more than once by energetic counsel, and it seemed that the wonderful efforts of his mother to save him must avail. People by the hundred wanted his life spared mainly because he had a mother, it appeared. But in spite of their fight the moment arrived when the man's life was forfeited.

When that moment came the mother herself was there. Within gunshot of the prison where they bound and killed her son and then with prying scalpel delved into his body and sought to track the path of the electric flash, Mrs. Harris was encamped, tearless and defiant, denouncing the work of the law as judicial murder. Encamped truly describes her position, for it was as a fighter that she went to Sing Sing.

"Dare to call my son a murderer!" she exclaimed fiercely to the reporters. "Dare to speak of him in your newspapers as Murderer Harris! My curse will be on you if you do. He died guiltless of the crime laid at his feet. He was a victim of the rage of Tammany."

The near presence of the mother of the condemned man and her attitude toward the law made the carrying out of the statute much more dramatic than it usually is. Rarely is a murderer executed who has the brains of Harris or whose family possesses the belligerent capacity of his. Men have come to regard the death penalty as something reserved for the ignorant, the sodden and the brutalized beings who usually suffer it. By some strange reasoning they forget that the more the ability of the criminal the greater is his fault if he puts it to the uses of murder.

The hill was alive with spectators three hours before the hour set for the event. From their perch they could see the roof of the electrocution chamber and that of the administration building, over which is the flagstaff from which the black standard flutters that tells of another victim of the deadly volts. A man stood on the roof awaiting for the Warden to stop out of the electrocution room and give the signal that all was done. Back of the hill were those who would carry the news to Mrs. Harris, who sat reading her Bible in a cottage under the shade of a flowering magnolia tree.

It was soon over. Those who were inside heard a short lecture on electricity and an explanation of what they were about to see, and then Harris, pale, unshaved and looking very unlike a hero but very much like any of the other thousand and odd convicts in the prison, emerged from the hall of the condemned. As he took his seat he spoke the words quoted proclaiming his innocence, the electrodes and mask were adjusted, and before the novices realized that the execution had begun the full charge of electricity shot into his body. With hardly a motion he was dead.

It was a great relief to every one. No execution of late years has called forth such a display of reluctance to see it on the part of the witnesses. All of them felt deeply that the organism that was to be burned out was of a higher calibre than that of most murderers, though the talents had been debased to low purposes. Harris met death bravely, as every one thought he would who knew him.

Before the body was cool it was taken from the chair and placed upon a table. Doctors with knives and saws rapidly did their work. They took out the brain and found it of goodly size, and they examined carefully the heart and interior organs.

When this had been done the body was patched up again so that it looked almost as before, and the State had finished with it. It was then turned over to an undertaker, and it went formally under the control of Mrs. Harris, the mother, who had failed to recover the possession of her son in life.

The village of Pillmersreuth, Bavaria, is reported to have been totally destroyed by fire.

President Davis and Gen. Johnston.

Col. W. J. Green writes to the Wilmington Messenger as follows:

It is not a pleasant thing to do, to take issue with one with whom we are usually in accord. On men, measures, matters of taste, etc., you and I usually run in the same grooves; but a paragraph in your issue of 30th of April brings us in collision as to estimate 'twixt man and man, the two being enrolled by historic verdict and common consent, as amongst the greatest actors in "the war between the States." With no disposition to disparage the one I am driven by sense of justice if not of duty to take up the cudgels in behalf of the other. It is done the more reluctantly knowing the high estimation in which you have ever held that other, and as specially evidenced in your loving and eloquent tribute to him in issue of this date. But to quote:

"His (Gen. J. E. Johnston's) plans of a campaign from the beginning of the war were precisely antagonistic to those of President Davis. The plan of the latter failed. Who can now say that the plan of Johnston would not have succeeded?"

In spite of this ex-cathedra challenge, I for one have temerity to venture doubt, and as far as a negative can be proved to make denial. I claim that whatever deficiencies in results these were in the Geogia campaign, (and it must be confessed that from Chattanooga to Atlanta the most that we could claim were indecisive engagements), the same cannot be laid to Presidential responsibility. No general was ever less trammelled by cabinet dictation than he in command on that "*masterly retreat.*" Reason why, he wouldn't be. There are few better attested facts than that Mr. Davis was in favor of trying conclusions with General Sherman in the hilly and strategic region of northern Georgia, believing as he did that each day of needless delay and every mile of recession but militated against the effective blow he intended to strike. Did he insist, as was his right, on the carrying out of his views, or did he acquiesce in the well known policy of his lieutenant, whose plan prevailed down to Atlanta, to which point naught had been accomplished? Not the President's for his was virtually ignored.

There, came in the reversal of plan; the continued dilatory, the eternal "wait until to-morrow," even after the very entrails of the Confederacy had been reached and investment or beleaquerment seemed inevitable, or the bold incisive step that was taken by a change of commanders to avert such seemingly inevitable catastrophe, There was where Gen. Johnston's plan ceased and the President's began, and where to my poor ken it should have begun long anterior. The retrograde movement into Tennessee was a brilliant conception, but poorly executed. Such are "the best laid plans of mice and men." Had Schofield's corps been intercepted, as it could and should have been done, before the fatal field of Franklin was reached, there is scarce a doubt that Nashville would have been in our posessession in forty-eight hours thereafter, and "the march to the sea" would never have been sung in song or told in story.

Hence I repeat that clashing as the two "plans" did, that of the Lieutenant should have been subordinated or set aside to that of the Captain, and if as seemed imperative, the Lieutenant with it. Omitting considerations of military obedience and subordination, the necessity of which every old soldier will concede; none will deny that in native genius and intellect, in patriotic devotion, in high culture, in calm equipoise at critical juncture, and in strategical grasp of consequences, Jefferson Davis was *at least* the peer of Joseph E. Johnston or of any other. Be that as it may, he as commander in chief and depository of chief responsibility in those trying times, had the right to expect and to exact from all subordinates as strict compliance with his wishes and orders as circumstances admitted of.

It is a generally received opinion that General Johnston was ever restive under that restraint, when he found himself fourth on the list of Generals.

As pertinent to and sustenant of views here held I take the liberty of giving those of one who was qualified in every sense to speak advisedly. His testimony inasmuch as given in social conversation and without the seal of secrecy, must be taken on my assertion. That profound scholar and analytical thinker and writer, Dr. A. T. Bledsoe, who was Assistant Secretary of War under the Confederacy, is he whom I quote, some twenty years after utterance, and of course from memory. Unless I mistake, he and General Johnston were classmates at West Point, and as is usually the case, under that bond of brotherhood, warm friends. Here is the purport of more than one conversation: "Yes, Joe Johnston is a soldier, and but for one unfortunate defect of character, he would be a very great soldier. He can not brook a rival or tolerate a superior. As a consequence there was no love lost between him and the President, who was as loth to tolerate insurbordination in those below. With Joe, however, he was studiously considerate and indulgent, actuated as he was by high patriotic purpose. On the Georgia campaign their relations were especially strained; and it was next to impossible to get an intimation of purpose from him (Johnston) either by letter, cipher telegram, or special messenger. His bearing in that regard almost justified the inference of studied incivility. Mr. Davis bore with it as long as he could, and longer than I would had I been in his place.

Since the war, he is a little oblivious too, as to his brusqueness toward the President. In a street talk with him a short time since (Baltimore) he remarked: "Now Bledsoe you know that at such a place, naming it, such and such were my intentions." Now, added the Doctor, I happened by chance to know the contrary, for in overhauling some old paper a day or two before, I happened to come across a rare letter of his from that identical point. And so I said, if you will walk home with me Joe I think I can convince you over your own sign manual that you entertained quite a reverse purpose at that very time. He declined the invitation."

But enough of this unfortunate controversy. Would it had never had beginning. It is written, as said, in behalf of justice, and of one who I'm convinced stands acquitted at the final Bar as he did in the flesh, "*in Foro conscientiae*" of blame.

Let us hope that long ere this the two have shaken hands and made up the quorrel in the blessed realms over the river. Brothers who wore the gray and liberty lovers all, they are about to lay our loved chieftain to rest. Let's "on to Richmond" one and all, and attend the funeral of this matchless man and shed a tear o'er his bier, and put up a prayer that a recurring century may not be required to evolve his counterpart.

Another paragraph, my dear friend, in that same article elicits comment. "Is it not most remarkable," you say, "that the South's greatest commanders, Lee, Johnston and Jackson, should all be of Virginia birth?" I trust that it has been shown that the Kentuckian and later on Mississippian, Davis, fell short of either, even though he had to map out the campaigns of each and all in the Executive office at Richmond.

There was another Kentuckian and another Johnston, the grandson of a Connecticut man, who military critics think was entitled to rank with the best, and in fact with a half dozen greatest captains of all times. He it was who with a hand full of new recruits held more than five times his force in check along the Kentucky and Tennessee line during the first year of the war, and after the important posts of "Donelson" and "Henry" had fallen and their garrisons captured through the incompetency of his political brigadiers, retreated to the southern bank of the Tennessee and after hastily collecting a fresh army, fell upon his victorious adversary, the later on hero of the invading armies, and routed him completely, winning in fact a decisive battle, when fate or chance bullet struck him down, thus undoing in an instant the wonderful achievement wrought by his presence and sagacity, and thus preventing the enrolment of the Fifteenth to the Fourteen Decisive battles of authenticated history. It was I'm sure an accidental oversight that in cataloguing the three Virginia heroes named, you omitted the name of *Albert Sidney* Johnston of Kentucky—Texas. "For if, as President Davis said, he was not a General then had we none."

I am likewise surprised old friend, that you did not extend your Triumvirate of Immortals so as to include perhaps the most natural, the most phenominal, the most undeviatingly successful General against long odds, I will not say of our war but of the world's wars. Bedford Forrest was a Tennesseean. I do not know and it admits of doubt, whether he knew whence came his grand fathers, or whether he was even blessed with any or not. Be that as it may, his progeny, if any there be in line of transmittal, may more proudly point to that rough rider, unflagging patriot, invincible soldier, as his progenitor and head of his house, than if he could claim heraldic descent from the "Norman Bastard." "I date my Letters Patent from 'Monte Notte,'" was the proud boast of the Corsican usurper of the throne of Clovis and Charlemagne.

This man, uncouth of speech, and diffident because of that conscious drawback; but inspired by loftier purpose than crown seizer or sceptre wielder ever was, may more proudly boast: "my chiefest merit wos in honest aim, a patriot's impulse and my own achievement;" and he'll have his claim allowed by latest age.

These, old friend, were our *Six* Great Commanders, and what an incomparable galaxy they make! Their glory is our glory, and the priceless heritage of our posterity.

You are a student of history and a lover of the intellectual and proval grand, and so I think I am. Can you recall in all your reading a like half dozen such superb heroes in any revolutionary epoch of any age? If so, you have delved deeper than the writer. Other great Captains there were by the score, to lead through victory and defeat the grandest patriot soldiery that the world has ever seen, all imbued with the common purpose of self-sacrafice for liberty and right. But these doubtless were the most luminous and never fading of all.

In the hour of our final overthrow, when Cimmerian darkness loomed up before my benighted vision, and from that hour to this, my thanks go out to the Great Creator that we were vouch-safed such leaders as typical of the holiness and grandeur of the cause and developers of the latent but inborn genius, patriotism and manhood of our people.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1893.

President Cleveland is being importuned to call an immediate extra session of Congress, and the presence of ex-Speaker Crisp in town started a rumor that he had so decided. If he has he has not made the decision public. There is little doubt that Mr. Cleveland would call an immediate extra session if he knew that it would promptly repeal the Sherman law, but of that he is not certain, and a refusal to repeal might have a bad effect on the financial situation, which has not been affected by the Wall street excitement during last week. Many democrats express the opinion that it would be the proper thing at this time to call an extra session and throw the responsibility of maintaining the government credit upon Congress, but they also express their confidence in the President's ability to do the right thing.

Secretary Carlisle took a long step in the right direction when he demanded the resignation of A. L. Sturtevant, chief of the division of stationery. Sturtevant has been in office 32 years, is rich, a salaried officer of a prosperous safe deposit company and savings bank, and is moreover a ring leader in what is locally known as the "Treasury ring," members of which have for years boasted that no Secretary could get along without them. It has not been two weeks since a local paper printed a list of probable changes in the Treasury, singling out those who belonged to the "Treasury ring" as men whose services it would be impossible for Mr. Carlisle to dispense with and still continue to do business, and even now the same paper says that Mr. Carlisle will upon consideration of the matter request Sturtevant to withdraw his resignation, but all the same he will not. He will probably get rid of every chief who belongs to the ring, just to show them how easy it is to get along without them. He certainly ought to.

"Secretary Lamont," said a New Yorker to your correspondent, "has no intention of remaining in the cabinet. He only accepted a portfolio as a favor to his old friend, the President, and with the express understanding that he would resign as soon as certain work was done in which he was to take part. Exactly what that work is I don't think any body, except Dan and Mr. Cleveland, know; but there are good reasons to suppose that it relates largely to the federal appointments in New York, and as soon as all of those appointments—the prominent ones, I mean—are made, I am under the impression that Secretary Lamont will resign and resume his connection with the Whitney street railway syndicate, where his salary was more than three times what he now receives. Secretary Lamont declines to discuss the probability of his early resignation, dismissing inquires with the statement that he has no present intention of resigning. But there are other things which point to the probability of his doing so. The Secretary of War has less patronage than any other member of the cabinent, but Secretary Lamont has not availed himself even of the little at his disposal, and many believe that it is because he wishes his successor to have the choosing of the officials. Another thing which has been commented upon is that the Lamonts have not given up their residence in New York city, and when Mrs. Lamont was in Washington a short time ago she spoke very indefinitely about her coming here to live again; and only last week she accepted the presidency of a New York social organization, which would not have been tendered to her had it been supposed that she had any immediate intention of removing her residence to Washington.

Why misrepresentation should be so general in republican newspapers, as to the number of fourth class postmasters appointed, when it is so easy to get the official figures is one of those things that are difficult to understand. The republican postmasters cannot be "fired out" too fast for the average democrat, and it would therefore when viewed through party glasses be rather creditable than otherwise to Mr. Maxwell had he exceeded the record of Mr. Clarkson in putting in republicans four years ago, but he has not come up to that record by a long shot, as will be seen from the figures below. During the first two months of the Harrison administration 5,104 fourth class postmasters were appointed, while the number appointed during the first two months of the present administration only reached 3,894, of which 2,685, were made to fill vacancies caused by resignation and death. So you see only 1,209 republicans have been removed, against 3,496 democrats removed by Clarkson in the same period. Brother Maxwell may largely increase his speed in making removals without offending any good democrat. The record of Presidential postmasters appointed during the same periods stands Harrison 264, Cleveland 155.

Letter from Texas

ANSON, JONES COUNTY TEXAS.

MR. EDITOR:—It seems as but yesterday since I lived in or near your old town, but it has been twenty-five years since I used to play on the old Western Plank Road, and go up to Jim Nott's to get apples and cider. Oh how kind he and his sisters were to me, but I could not appreciate kindness then.

What happy days they were when I went to school to James A. Monroe at the old McDuffie school house, and how he used to lick me, I then thought it pretty hard, but it was for my good, though I did not have sense enough to know it. Boys they were happy days when we played with the girls, but I was such an idiot I did not know it; each one of us had our sweethearts of course. But there was a republican among us, (one black sheep) who I don't think enjoyed life as we thought we did; you know we were all democrats, and the girls, oh my, they were democrats of the brightest hue. I often think of the days when I used to go to school to Capt. MacGary; how hard he used to lick me on the back to get knowledge in my head. The old Captain had a fine way to get us to learn by knocking our heads together; he did not think then he was teaching me how goats butt. This butting our heads together was the great and glorious reward we got for not knowing our Geography lesson. After a while I got tired of so much butting, and thought I was a graduate in the goat business, so I thought I'd break it up before he broke my head; finally the day came for me to experiment on him, so I put as much lard on my hair as it would hold, and put as much clothing on my back with an atlas as I could well get along with. When the hour come of course I did not know my lesson because I had not studied it. Next was head exercise, but when the Captain caught hold of my hair and the lard ran up between his fingers he could not hold his grip, I think he become angry, and the first thing I knew he was playing a tune on my back, and seeing I did not dance for him, and the perspiration did not flow out of my eyes, he decided I had on more clothes than usual, so he commenced calling the figures at the dance; the coats began to drop off, and finally the old book dropped out, he then brought the perspiration out of my eyes, and when he played his tune on my back I danced when he called for me to shuffle I knew what he meant.

Well those days are gone and the old Captain's gone, and I am gone from there, but I think of gone-by days very often and almost wish I was a boy again. Since my boyhood days in Fayetteville I have seen comparatively hard times, and I guess I'll see a few more if I live, but I am in a poor man's country now.

Times are pretty hard here and dry, my sakes. The wheat and oat crop are nearly ruined; our farmers are cutting their grain making hay of it. Some speak of burning it and planting cotton, if it rains time enough. If we could have rain as often or half as often as you this would be one of the finest countries in the United States. I often wish the people in North Carolina who live on those old Sand Hills had the stable manure that is thrown away out here. If I could get 10 cents for a two mule wagon load and owned it all I would soon be rich. It seems almost a sin to throw it away when it is so much needed in the old States. But what is to be will be. I wish some of the old Cumberland people would come out here and see the country. But be sure to bring your families for if you once get here you will not want to go back. The lands here are cheap, from $2.00 to $2.50 per acre with 6 per cent interest, and 40 years to pay it in, this is called school lands. If you want lands cheaper than that go to Dickens, Grier, Swisher, Fisher and other counties farther North and West and you can get 640 acres for $15.00, and real No 1 land, it is called State land, and is thinly settled, you pay $15.00 to file on it, and you have to live on it 3 years the State then giving you a warrantee title for it. If a man has not money to buy horses he can get as many as he wants for 12 months just to break. The horses sell here from $15.00 to $40.00 for Bronco's (or wild horses) and $40 for gentle horses. I don't want to beg any one to move here who is doing well at home, but if a man in North Carolina is in debt and a mortgage is on his land and he has to buy his chuck, or (rations) he had better come to Texas; he can live here cheaper and feed his horses for less. To give you an idea I quote you prices: Corn 35 to 40 cents per bushel; flour $2.00 to $2.25 per hundred lbs.; meat 9 to 10 cents; beef 3, 4 and 7 cents per lb.; oats 20 to 30 cents a bushel; wheat 45 to 50 cents a bushels.

There are people here from every State in the Union, and I have never seen a man who wanted to go back if he had any get up and go about him, or as we call it, if he is a rustler.

Will write again some time.

Yours truly,

A WANDERER.

The Women's Congress.

N. Y. World.]

There is to be a great series of "Women's Congresses" held at Chicago during the Fair. The purpose is to illustrate and celebrate the progress of women.

Accordingly, there will be sessions to discuss the achievements of women in art, authorship, business, science, histriontic endeavor, law, medicine and a variety of other activities.

But so far as the published programmes enable us to judge not one thing is to be done to show the progress of women as women. There will be no showing made of any increased capacity on their part to make homes happier, to make their husbands stronger for their work in the world, to encourage high endeavor, to maintain the best standards of honor and duty, to stimulate, encourage, uplift—which from the beginning of civilization has been the supreme feminine function.

Nothing, it appears, is to be done at the congresses to show that higher education and a larger intellectual advancement has enabled women to bear healthier children or to bring them up in a manner more surely tending to make this a better world to live in, the noblest of all work that can be done by women.

We need no congress to show us that women are more thoroughly educated than they once were, or that they can successfully do things once forbidden to them. But have wider culture and larger oportunities made them better wives and mothers? A congress which should show that would make all men advocates of still larger endeavors for woman's advancement. A congress, on the other hand, which assumes that the only thing to be celebrated is an increased capacity to win fame or money will teach a disastrously false and dangerous lesson to our growing girls.

When you feel all tired out and broken up generally, you need a good tonic. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best. Try it.

Another Chapter in the Denmark Case.

Charlotte Observer.

Solicitor Bellinger, of the Barnwell, S. C. circuit, has asked Governor Tillman to excuse him from the prosecution of the lynching cases, for the reason that he has many relatives and connections in that county and his prosecution of the cases would be embarrassing to him while at the same time he would be charged with partiality and insincerity. The Governor thereupon appoints to the work Solicitor Jervey, of the Charleston circuit, to whom he writes.

I, therefore, direct you to proceed to Denmark at your earliest convenience for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the outbreak and taking the necessary steps to vindicate the law and punish the lynchers.

The Governor's letter concludes with this delicate bit of sarcasm:

I comply with Mr. Bellinger's request more readily because your well known zeal and legal ability give assurance that you will do your whole duty.

Now the point in all this is that Solicitor Jervey took part in the recent Columbia meeting which denounced the lynching, and said in the course of a speech:

If I were solicitor in Barnwell county I would indict every man who took part in that murder and I should name as accessory before the act B. R. Tillman; and in my argument before the jury I am very much mistaken if I would not show that he was more responsible than any of them.

Now this is real embarrassing, and the Denmark tragedy has taken on some of the aspects of a farce. As the Greenville News says, Mr. Jervey made a great big bluff and Gov. Tillman has called and raised him. Still, it says, there is nothing to hinder Jervey from raising back, and it continues:

He is a bad man to try to bluff with. If he undertakes the prosecution of these lynchers he will do it in desperate earnest. He is not likely to convict, but he will call for help and have a showing of facts which may make somebody sick and cause a good deal of trouble before he is through.

So what is something of a joke now, may not be so much of a joke in the wind up. We had an earnest and conscientious prosecution of a lot of lynchers in one of the counties of North Carolina once, and though, of course, nobody was convicted, there haven't been any lynchings in that county since and there are not likely to be any right early; for men who were brave enough, marching off with a lot of kindred spirits to put a helpless felon to death; trembled like the jailer of the Scriptures when the hand of the law was laid on them, and some of them haven't grown any since.

What to do with the Indians.

Harper's.]

How to take care of the Indians has always been a grave question with the government. There are only 246,834 Indians in the country (about as many as there are inhabitants of New Orleans), and it would be an easy matter for this rich government to supply them all with homes and food, give them a little money, and let them take care of themselves. But this would be the worst thing that could happen to them. They are not naturally inclined to work, and if the nation supported them in idleness they would soon be in a more deplorable condition than when they ran wild on the plains. For too many years the only effort to civilize them was made with soldiers and rifles. Now, however, a more humane and wiser policy is in force, and it is sought to educate and civilize them to such an extent that they will soon mingle with the white population and become good American citizens.

"We find them American Indians; we wish to make them Indian Americans," Commissioner Morgan says: He means that instead of remaining little separate nations, they are to become a part of the great body of people, just as our foreign immigrants do. But it would not do to throw them upon their own resources without preparation. They have no idea of farming, of housekeeping, of home life, of the arts or sciences, or any of the attributes of civilization. They know nothing about railways or telegraphs, plum puddings or Santa Claus; they cannot, in general, read or write, and most of them cannot speak the English language. To fit them to become citizens they must be educated, and certainly the education must begin with the little Indians.

"Take care of the old Indians, and teach the young Indians to take care of themselves." This is the Indian policy in a dozen words. To teach the young Indians there must be schools and teachers, and the Indian Bureau devotes a large part of its time and money to opening and supporting schools for Indian children between the ages of six and sixteen. Among the 246,834 Indians in the country (this does not include the Alaska Indians) there are 50,000 children between these ages; but there are five civilized tribes which educate their own children, and some States (New York, for instance) take care of and eddcate their own Indians; so that there are only about 36,000 Indian children to be educated by the national government. Fifteen thousand of these now go to school, and provision has still to be made for the other 21,000. Only 36,000 of these neglected Indian children to be reclaimed from barbarism! How small the number seems when we reflect that New York city alone educates 320,000 children in her public schools!

To Get at the Facts

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will certainly convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses unequalled merit, and that HOOD'S CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family cathartic.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

S.S.S. ERADICATES BLOOD POISON AND BLOOD TAINT.

SEVERAL bottles of Swift's Specific (S.S.S.) entirely cleansed my system of contagious blood poison of the very worst type.
WM. S. LOOMIS, Shreveport, La.

S.S.S. CURES SCROFULA EVEN IN ITS WORST FORMS.

I HAD SCROFULA in 1884, and cleansed my system entirely from it by taking seven bottles of S. S. S. I have not had any symptoms since.
C. W. WILCOX, Spartanburg, S. C.

S.S.S. HAS CURED HUNDREDS OF CASES OF SKIN CANCER.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Don't Get Your Back Up

because we so often call your attention to PERFECTION FLOUR.

We do it for your own good as well as ours.
Its superior quality and low price reveals the secret of its wonderful popularity.
It is no exaggeration to say that *Perfection* is both the *best* and *cheapest* Flour sold.
All other Fancy and Heavy Groceries equally nice and low.
Free city delivery.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 4, 1893.

Tenney's Bons and Chocolates.

Tenney's NEW YORK

The Merry Month of May will soon be here with its warm and pleasant weather, you with many others will join the picnics and of course want Pickles, Cakes, Crackers and Candies, and as we with such goods hold ourselves in readiness to serve you, hope for a generous part of your patronage.
FRESH FRIUTS and VEGETABLES daily received.
ROYSTER'S FINE CANDIES just received.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of PILES.—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any CATARRH *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the INFLAMMATION *and stings from* INSECT BITES.—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in OPHTHALMIA. *I like it so much for* SORE EYES.—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes. SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS, *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For BRUISES *and* WOUNDS *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES, *and* ALL PAIN.—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control HEMORRHAGES *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for NEURALGIA, *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing VARICOSE VEINS.—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only. Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

Established 58 Years.

STOCK REPLETE

FROM WHICH TO SELECT

Most Desirable

ARTICLES FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Souvenier Spoons.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

TO THE "TRADE" ON

Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks,
Silver-plated Ware
—AND—
Spectacles.

Warren Prior & Son,
Jewelers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

2—9—93

WOOL! WOOL!!

Remember I am agent for the celebrated

Thos. Bennett Wool Factory,

(FORMERLY L. L. WORRELL'S)

and you will be served on short notice with

The Best Rolls

that can be made in this country.

THE WOOL MUST BE FREE OF BURRS, THOROUGHLY WASHED AND WELL TEASED.

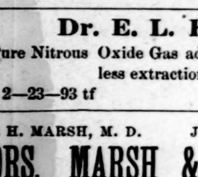
☞ Call at our Fancy Grocery Store, Hay Street, where you can be served.

A. S. HUSKE, Agent.

3—16—93 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayettevilleand surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..................MAY 11, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)................$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)............. 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND.
ROSE & LEAK—Laces, Matting, &c.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Cheap Crockery.
W. E. KYLE—Change of Schedule—4th page.
DIXON M'F'G CO.—The Snow Camp Woolen Mills.
J. B. UNDERWOOD, JR.—Announcement.
FRANK W. THORNTON & SON—Spring and Summer Goods.
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R.—Change of Schedule—4th page.

The moonlight excursion down the river by the F. I. L. I. Co. will take place May 24.

There was a small fire in the northern part of the city on Monday morning. The loss was small.

Your attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. J. B. Underwood, one of Fayetteville's wide-awake merchandise brokers, who has the agency for the well known tobacconists, J. W. West & Co. "Joe" is a hustler and "gets there."

The Serenade Quartette.

In the account of the Concert last week we failed to mention one of its greatest attractions, the splendid music rendered by the Serenade Quartette, composed of Messrs. Albert Worth, Cameron MacRae, Louis Broadfoot and James McNeill. The young men astonished the audience by showing themselves masters of some of the most difficult pieces.

Truckers.

Several gentlemen from Maryland are prospecting here for the purchase of lands for trucking on an eztensive scale. Doubtless success would attend their labors here, provided they found suitable locations—fertile lands affording easy access to the railways, so numerous in this vicinity, with facilities for the rapid conveyance of perishable stuff to the great markets.

People and their Movements.

Prof. Yerex is in the city.

Hon. Geo. M. Rose has returned from Washington.

Rev. W. H. Moore, Presiding Elder of the Fayetteville District, was in the city Monday.

Mr. Archie McIver, formerly of this town, now residing at Memphis, Tenn., is in the city.

Rev. F. H. Jones preached last Sunday morning and night at the First Baptist Church. Both sermons were well received.

Fearful Cyclone.

There have recently been many cyclones in the Southern States. One visited the central section of the State on Wednesday last, moving North East from the South West, within seven miles of this city. A visit to the scene the next day revealed the destruction wrought by this dreadful freak of nature, indeed appalling was the sight. A drive, along the clearing it made through the woods, a hundred yards wide, was made with little difficulty only, for where giant trees grew all then lay strewn upon the earth, stripped of all foilage and limbs. Many dwellings were completely wrecked, in some instances not a vestige left to be seen; but happily no loss of life was reported though some persons were seriously injured.

The New City Government.

The Mayor and Alderman were installed into office Monday night and immediately began the election of officers.

W. H. Flowers was elected Chief of Police with a salary of $600. J. H. Buckingham was elected to succed Frank Maultsby as Night Watchman.

H. O. Sedberry was elected City Treasurer.

.. T. Scanlin was elected City Clerk.

H. McD. Robinson was elected City Att'y.

No ordinances were passed.

The following were elected Fire Wardens:

1st. J. W. Maultsby,
2nd. E. L. Pemberton,
3rd. E. P. Powers,
4th. Prior Johnson,
5th.
6th. Sam Strange,
7th. Jim Wooddell.

Goddard—Schuler.

The Savannah News of April 28th, has this to say of the marriage of Mr. Frank Goddard to Miss Mamie Schuler of that city:

Frank Forrest Goddard and Miss Mamie M. Schuler were married last night at the Episcopal residence of the cathedral by Rev. John McCarthy. The attendants were Mr. Walter Goddard of Fayetteville, N. C., and Miss Katie Schuler, Mr. J. S. Blaine and Miss Mamie Reilly of Charleston, Mr. W. J. Dodd and Miss Pauline Livingston of Charleston, Mr. H. L. Calder of Charleston and Miss Alice Cooper of Charleston and Mr. E. E. Bryan and Miss Theresa Reilly of Charleston. The bride wore a white silk round train gown, trimmed in duchesse lace and sprays of flowers and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Miss Katie Schuler wore white silk, trimmed with point lace, the Misses Reilly were attired in cream mull, Miss Cooper wore nun's veiling and lace and Miss Livingston wore brilliantine, trimmed with point lace.

A reception lasting several hours was held at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 12 Macon street, which was attended by a large number of the friends of the bride and groom. The parlors were handsomely decorated with flowers and vines.

The groom is a popular young clerk with Dale, Dixon & Co., and the bride is a pretty and accomplished young lady with hosts of friends.

For the Public Good.

A few weeks ago when the State was startled by the announcement of the failure of the great Dry Goods house of F. W. Thornton in this city, we characterized the event as a public calamity, so great were the interests involved.

At the same time we stated that so satisfactory had been Mr. Thornton's dealings with the great houses of the North, which had been selling him in the quarter of a century of his remarkable career as a merchant many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of merchandise, that instead of chidings he had received only words of sympathy and encouragement from the great body of his creditors, and that we were enabled to announce the speedy settlement of his affairs on a basis honorable and satisfactory to both parties.

It gives us very great pleasure indeed to be able now to announce that such a settlement has been effected, and to remind our readers, and especially our fellow townspeople, that if the failure of so great a house was a public calamity, not less is it a matter for public rejoicing, as conducing to the public good, that such a house should be restored to the full possession of its business vigor and prestige.

Let us consider this point for a moment.

This great business house of F. W. Thornton has for years been an advertisement for Fayetteville. Throughout the State and in the neighboring States it was known as one of the leading business houses in the whole South. The mere fact gave the old town a prestige, in the eyes of the great public which, having markets of its own, never sought or saw Fayetteville, that went far towards maintaining the ancient commercial renown of the town. This in the abstract. But when we come to consider the influence of Mr. Thornton in the concrete—that is to say, in respect of the great number of people from a distance who came to Fayetteville because there was here such a warehouse to supply their manifold needs on better terms than could be gotten at their own smaller though nearer market towns, and in respect of the constant visitations of Mr. Thornton's wide-awake corps of travelling salesmen—when we come to consider the influence of this great house in the concrete, who can estimate the benefit which it conferred upon the community at large, which enjoyed, in every ramification of every branch of its varied trade and industries, what might be called the overflow of the traffic from afar thus initially attracted here? In the days before the war, when new railway lines and new markets sprung up thereon, were sapping the sources of Fayetteville's commercial support, the old OBSERVER with its great prestige and its tens of thousands of readers all over the State and the South, performed a like function in advertising the town and maintaining its reputation.

So, we think it may be truly said that the public has an interest in Mr. Thornton's private business, and that his recovery of his business autonomy, so to speak, is a matter for public rejoicing.

From the advertisement elsewhere printed, it will be seen that Mr. Thornton has associated with himself in business, his son Mr. Frank W. Thornton, Jr., a fine young man of college as well as business training, and it is hardly to be doubted that, everything considered, the new firm's facilities for helping itself and its power for helping the community are at least as great as ever before.

Death and Funeral of Rev. Dr. Ivey.

In our last issue we mentioned the news which had been recived here of the serious illness of Rev. Dr. Henry Ivey, formerly of this city, but lately of Georgia. Since then the community has been pained to learn of Dr. Ivey's death, which occurred at his home in Augusta, Georgia, on Thursday night of last week, the 4th instant.

In accordance with Dr. Ivey's wishes, his body was brought to this city for interment. His widow, who was Miss Cox, of Georgia, and his daughter and Mr. Yeldell, accompanying the remains arrived here on Saturday last. The funeral took place from the First Baptist church, and the burial at the family plot in Cross Creek Cemetery. The Rev. Dr Skinner of Raleigh came specially to this city to conduct the services, and he was assisted by the Rev. F. H. Jones. The church was filled with a large concourse consisting of the leading Baptists of the city and of citizens of other denominations prominent in every walk of life. The most of these reverently followed the remains of the distinguished divine to his last resting place by the waters of Cross Creek, near the Cool Spring, in Fayetteville the beloved, his birth place and home of his childhood, youth and young manhood.

The deceased gentleman was born on the 17th of March, 1831. When quite a lad he entered the printing office of the OBSERVER.

In the course of the services Dr. Skinner remarked:

At twelve years of age he was baptized, together with some seventy others by Dr. James McDaniel, and connected himself with the Fayetteville church. It was the lot of brother Ivey to preach the funeral of Dr. McDaniel and ably and well did he perform the last sad rites for one whom he had reverenced and loved. In 1854 he was licensed by the Fayetteville church, and at once entered upon a course of study at Wake Forest College, graduating as valedictorian of his class with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1860. In 1866 he took the degree of Master of Arts. Just after his graduation he entered the Seminary at Greenville, S. C., and in '61 began teaching at Reddlesville, Ga. Wherever duty called, this man was found, and when the war drum was sounded and the battle flag unfurled, he raised a company of brave men and went to the front. He was soon made Chaplain of the 57th regiment, North Carolina State troops. In 1863 he was ordained at Fayetteville, and became pastor of a church at Athens, Ga., serving for ten years. During 1873 and '74 he was actively engaged as agent for his Alma Mater and in this capacity he did work that went far toward making the College the thorough and influential institution it is. In 1875 he went to Lexington, Ga., and in 1876 he came back to his native State, serving the church at Goldsboro until 1883, when he returned to Lexington, Ga. For two years he was pastor at Elberton, Ga., two years at Greensboro, Ga., and for fourteen months previous to his death at Augusta, Ga.

Dr. Ivey was an eminent divine. In Dr. Skinner's admirable sermon, his striking traits were graphically described. It was a noble theme which the dead preacher's life, character and example supplied to his friend and eulogist. This writer well remembers the late Mr. E. J. Hale's high regard for Dr. Ivey, and he recalls the gentleman whose youth prefigured the many admirable qualities displayed in after life.

Henderson to Remain in Office.

Representative Grady and ex-Speaker Rose, of this city, called on Postmaster General Bissell last week and asked for the removal of the postmaster at this place, a colored man, who was appointed about a year ago. They represented, says a dispatch, that the postmaster was very distasteful to the people of the town, and had three colored female relatives in office equally distasteful. Postmaster General Bissell said unless there were charges of incompetency against the postmaster, following the general rule that he had adopted, the man would not be removed, but allowed to serve out the remainder of his term, about three years. The matter has been brought to the attention of President Cleveland. There are a number of colored Republican postmasters in the South and Southern Democrats are fearful that this case, if decided against them, will be regarded as precedent for future action.

The N. Y. Sun says: A spirited interview took place at the Post Office Department to-day between Postmaster-General Bissell and Represensative Grady of the Third North Carolina district, and Geo. M. Rose, ex-Speaker of the North Carolina Legislature, over the Postmastership at Fayetteville, N. C.

Messrs. Grady and Rose called upon the Postmaster-General to request the removal of the present Postmaster, who is a colored man appointed about a year ago by President Harrison. The ground upon which they requested his removal was the fact that he was a Republican, and therefore distasteful to a majority of the patrons of the office. It was also charged that he has in his employ two sisters and a cousin, who are likewise distasteful to the white citizens of Fayetteville, and that he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term.

Postmaster-General Bissell, after listening to the statement of Mr. Grady, positively refused to remove the incumbent, saying with some emphasis and feeling that he would not remove him unless some specific charges affecting his competency, or showing that he is obnoxious on account of his partisanship, were presented and established; that he would not consider the matter at all except from that standpoint, and that his decision was unalterable; that the mere question of color and politics would not influence his conclusion.

He was advised that the district was doubtful, in view of the fact that it is the home of the Populist leader Butler, whose paper has a large circulation, and who is organizing the independent movement in the State, with a view of his own election to the United States Senate as the successor to Senator Ransom two years hence.

They expressed the opinion that Cumberland county might lose its Democratic representation in the Legislature on that account, and the influence of such a policy on the part of the Administration would be hurtful throughout the State.

Gen. Bissell is said to have expressed some surprise that white people should be so sensitive about a matter of that sort, in view of the relations between the two races in that section.

To this Representative Grady replied that it was a question of politics, and that if it was the policy of a Democratic Administration to retain colored Republicans in office against the protest of an overwhelming public sentiment, it simply meant political suicide as far as the Democratic party is concerned.

Mr. Rose, interrupting at this point, said that the white people in his State had only the kindliest feeling toward the colored race, but that they regarded them as menials or servants, and treated them with that consideration which their position entitled them. It was perhaps due to our education that they are not regarded as social and political equals.

Postmaster-General Bissell replied: "We are all menials so far as that goes."

"No, sir," responded Mr. Rose, sharply, "the white people in North Carolina are sovereigns."

The colloquy here ended by the Postmaster-General declaring that he would waste no further time in discussing the matter.

Subsequently Messrs. Grady and Rose called upon the President and repeated what had occurred at the Post Office Department. The President requested them to submit to him a statement of the facts in the case for his consideration. He said that it was good policy on the part of the Democratic party to encourage the colored men whenever it could be done safely, but that he realized, in the treatment of this matter, that the conditions that existed in the North are different from those that obtain in the South, and should be considered from a different standpoint. The gentlemen left the President with the impression that he would not sustain the Postmaster-General's policy in this particular case.

[Since the above was in type the following from a Washington correspondent appears in the Wilmington Messenger:]

The Fayetteville postoffice matter is in better shape than it was Saturday. Representative Grady has seen the President and has been assured that the case shall receive his patient consideration. The President gave the Representative to understand that he fully appreciates the difference between Buffalo and a Southern city. Mr. Grady is very much pleased with his reception at the White House. Specific charges will be filed and submitted to the President.

Evangelist Fife is at Jacksonville, Fla., holding a meeting.

A Cumberland County Earthquake Incident.

There lived in this county several years ago an eccentric man named Monroe. He occupied a cabin to himself and seemed to avoid all intercourse with neighbors and connections. His excentricities became gradually more pronounced as time went on. One afternoon the news spread in the settlement that something awful had happened at "old Billy's" cabin. A large crowd soon assembled there and they were greatly shocked to find that he had committed suicide by hanging himself from one of the joists of his cabin. His body was yet swaying back and forth—this motion being caused by the awful contortions his sufferings had produced. His cabin was unlighted save by a back and front door. On opening one of these the fearful scene was disclosed to his awe stricken neighbors. For some time no one ventured in, and no one thought of cutting the body down to see if life had fled forever. There they all stood, blankly gazing upon the appalling scene. At last one man proposed to go to town for the coroner. This was thought the best thing to do, so mounting a mule the messenger rode away.

The hours slowly went by; but the coroner came not. Night drew near, and it became necessary to select some to watch until the morning would bring the proper official to authorize the removal of the body. About a half dozen agreed to compose the death watch; so they built a fire in the yard in front of the cabin and ranged themselves about it in full view of the hanging body now so *stiff* and *still*.

The flickering fire light cast weird shadows on the uncanny scene. No sound was heard to break the awful quiet, for the watchers spake together with bated breath, and there was no movement except now and then one of them would throw an extra "lightwood knot" on the fire sending up showers of sparks. This would be soon followed by a bright flame leaping high towards the star-lit sky.

As it happened this was that terrible night some years ago made memorable by the earthquake, which shook North and South Carolina as they never before were shaken in all time. These shocks came without any warning. A sudden vibratory motion was felt, which set pendant lamps and pictures swaying and which emptied tables of glass and china. The stoutest hearts grew faint; and dread and fear indescribable came to almost every one.

The first thing the watchers at old Billy's cabin knew of anything unusual, they were horrified to see the stiff and quiet body of old Billy in full motion and in fearful contortions! They would have fled; but fear held them spell-bound. Soon the cabin itself joined in this death dance! This was more than human nature could silently endure and one man yelled out in affrighted agony:

"My God! can no one lead in prayer!"

At that awful moment of multiplied horrors this seemed all that could be done; and each one, if they never prayed before, would gladly have said "amen" to anything which sounded like a prayer. But afterwards, even to this day, it is dangerous to say in the presence of any one of these watchers:

"My God, can no one lead in prayer," for you might get a fight on your hands!

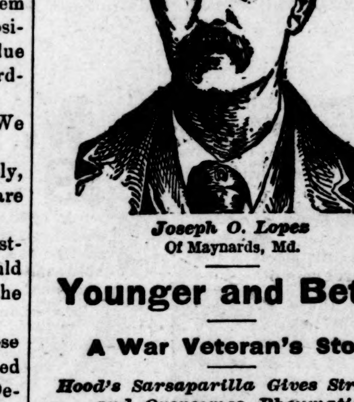
Prizes for Southern Stories.

An offer of prizes for original sketches of Southern life is announced by the Southern States magazine. A prize of $50.00 is offered for the best original sketch or story dealing with Southern life and conditions, and $25.00 will be given for the story that shall be judged worthy of second prize. The only conditions are that the sketches submitted shall present true pictures of Southern life, that they shall be original, and they shall not exceed 5000 words in length. This offer holds good until July 1, and the prizes will be awarded as soon after that date as the manuscripts submitted can be examined. This offer is made in the hope of securing contributions of a character that will benefit the South by their wide publication in the Southern States magazine.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS



Joseph O. Lopes
Of Maynards, Md.

Younger and Better

A War Veteran's Story

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gives Strength and Overcomes Rheumatism.

"There is nothing I have ever taken in my life that did me so much good as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was in the Union army from '61 to '65; was confined in Andersonville prison eight months, and the diseases contracted there still linger. I had chills and fevers for years, and my doctor told me that I must take 40 grains of quinine a day for a long time. I did so, but after a time it did me no good, and then he ordered hop tea, which was as bitter as gall and made me sick. Rheumatism then caught me in my left leg and I could not move it. The doctor said

I Had Malaria.

Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I have taken it ever since and it always does me good. My friends tell me I look younger and

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

better than I did ten years ago. This makes me feel proud and I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough. My case was a bad one, but Hood's

Put Me on My Feet

and I am naturally very grateful to it. I recommend it to all the people whom I hear complaining of feeling weak and tired and for other troubles, and know of many who have been benefited by it. I am a living witness to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOSEPH O. LOPEZ, Maynards, Md.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

Literary Note.

The May issue of the Southern States magazine contains a number of interesting articles about North Carolina. Governor Elias Carr writes about the State in general, summarizing its resources and the present state of material development. Dr. H. B. Battle, director of the North Carolina Experiment Station, contributes an exhaustive article on the climate of North Carolina, with several striking illustrations representing characteristic conditions. The State geologist, Prof. J. A. Holmes, writes about the mineral resources of the State, giving much interesting information about the economic geology. President George T. Winston, of the University of North Carolina, contributes an article on education in North Carolina, dealing with the influences that have been largely instrumental in bringing North Carolina to its present position of eminence among the Southern States. W. W. Ashe, of the North Carolina Geological Survey, contributes a brief paper on the forest resources of the State. H. E. Harman, editor of the Southern Tobacco Journal, is the writer of an interesting article on tobacco culture in North Carolina, which is illustrated with several characteristic views in tobacco fields and factories. This issue of the magazine also contains a beautifully illustrated article entitled "In the Louisiana Sugar Belt," which treats in a very interesting manner the great sugar industry of Louisiana. The Southern States magazine is developing rapidly into a popular Southern monthly and shows much literary and artistic merit.

"I Am So Tired"

Is a common exclamation at this season. There is a certain bracing effect in cold air which is not lost when the weather grows warmer; and when Nature is renewing her youth, her admirers feel dull, sluggish and tired. This condition is owing mainly to the impure condition of the blood, and its failure to supply healthy tissue to the various organs of the body. It is remarkable how susceptible the system is to the help to be derived from a good medicine at this season. Possessing just those purifying, building-up qualities which the body craves, Hood's Sarsaparilla soon overcomes that tired feeling, restores the appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, imparts vigorous health. Its thousands of friends as with one voice declare "It Makes the Weak Strong."

Just received a New Stock of very good quality and pretty style Mattings at ROSE & LEAK'S.
May 11, 1893.

Insomnia is fearfully on the increase. The rush and excitement of modern life so tax the nervous system that multitudes of people are deprived of good and sufficient sleep, with ruinous consequences to the nerves. Remember, Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the weak strong.

Just received a new lot of Stylish and Pretty Laces at ROSE & LEAK'S.
May 11, 1893.

Bessie H. Bedloe, Burlington, Vt., had a disease of the scalp, causing her hair to become very harsh and dry and to fall so freely that she scarcely dared to comb it. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave her a healthy scalp, removed the dandruff, and made the hair thick and glossy.

Just received a few Cabinets of Coat's Spool Cotton at ROSE & LEAK'S.
May 11, 1893.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is far superior to all the other so-called medicinal soaps for beautifying the complexion. Sold by King Bros.

Palm Leaf and other Fans just received at ROSE & LEAK'S.
May 11, 1893.

Don't be talked into having an operation as it may cost you your life. Japanese Pile Cure is guaranteed to cure you by King Bros.

New Goods received at Rose & Leak's at least three times a week.
May 11, 1893.

Magnetic Nervine quickly restores lost manhood and youthful vigor. Sold by King Bros.

McDuffie's New Soda Fountain is in full operation. It is a beauty—new and novel design. You are invited to call.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

At McDuffie's Soda Fountain you can get the finest drinks. A specialty will be made in it this season.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

At King Bro.'s Soda Fountain, that delicious and refreshing beverage, CCCO COLA is on draught.

New Drinks this season at McDuffie's New Soda Fountain.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Have you ever tried McDuffie's Chill Cure. It is quick and a positive cure.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Try McDuffie's New Perfumes —a variety, and his own make. They are very fine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you will find the finest line of Cigars, Pipes, &c., in the city.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18, 1892.
I think very highly of your Pond's Extract Ointment; have found it all it is claimed to be [an invaluable remedy for piles and all affections to which an ointment is applicable]. Pond's Extract is extra good for dry catarrh of the nose and throat. H. BRAIG,
No. 1111 Cold Spring Avenue.

Men are made manly, the old made young and vigorous by Magnetic Nervine. Sold by King Bros.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Reported by A. E. Rankin & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	75
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	11	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	12½	Flint—damaged,	1@3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	11	Green,	2
Shoulders.	6½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	12	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	12½
BAGGING,	7@0	Western,	13
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@40
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern	30@00	(12d basis),	2.40
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	7@0
Rio,	25@00	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.20	Sweet—new,	80
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—o	1.50
EGGS	11	SALT,	95
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee,	5
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	65	SHEETINGS,	6½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn—new,	60	TALLOW.	5
Oats	50@55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	100	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	65	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling dull........................7½
Middling........................7
Strict Low Middling........................6¾
Low Middling........................6¼
Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 25 cents
Rosin dull at 75c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

HAVING ACCEPTED THE STATE AGENCY FOR THE OLD AND RELIALE TOBACCO FACTORS OF

J. W. WEST & CO.,

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SHOW THE TRADE OF FAYETTEVILLE A FULL LINE OF

TOBACCO,

—IN—

Navy, Plugs and Twist,

IN WHICH I DEFY COMPETITION EITHER AS TO PRICE BEAUTY OR QUALITY.

Respectfully,
J. B. UNDERWOOD, Jr.,
Merchandise Broker,
No. 2. Thornton Block.
5—11—93 tf

Cheap Crockery!

Large Lot Just Received.

Brown dinner sets $8 to $10.
White dinner sets $9 to $12.
Tea sets $3 to $3.50.
Extra prices in all sorts of dishes, bowls, bakers, jugs, &c., at very low prices.
Also superior Ironstone Teacups and Saucers, Ewers and Basins, &c. All above *English* goods.
Strong thin tumblers for table use, soda fountain use, &c.
Ice cream freezers, berry sets, &c.
Large lot low priced plain and fancy window shades.
Be sure to see these goods.
My country merchant friends will find it will *pay them* to call.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
5—11—93 3t

THE

Snow Camp Woolen Mills

are now running the 5th year since their organization and have increased their product each year. They are prepared to make Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Knitting Yarns, &c. As they are the only woolen mills in central North Carolina, it is to the interest of farmers of this and adjoining counties to give their patronage to this concern. It being close at hand, reduces freight charges made for long distances. Goods will be exchanged for wool, or it will be manufactured into goods for the owner. For terms and prices address
DIXON M'F'G CO.,
Snow Camp, N. C.
5—11—93 4t

NOTICE!

TO CONTRACTORS!

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., May 31st, 1893, for the erection and completion of a brick Court House building at Fayetteville, N. C. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the chairman, at Fayetteville, and at the office of Bruce & Morgan, Architects, Atlanta, Ga. Estimates will be made on a cash basis. Eighty-five per cent. will be paid during the construction on monthly payments, and balance on completion. A bond of $20,000 will be required, and a certified check of $300 must accompany each bid, for the faithful carrying out of proposal.
The Committee reserves the right to reject any bid.
W. C. TROY,
N. W. RAY,
W. S. COOK,
J. A. McPHERSON,
GEO. W. GRAHAM,
Building Committee.
4—27—93

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.
Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers.

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.
You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.
BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.
You will thereby secure the genuine castings, warranted to fit.
LET US HEAR FROM YOU.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
3—16—93—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK W. THORNTON

takes this opportunity of announcing that he has associated with him in the general conduct of his

DRY GOODS

—AND—

CLOTHING BUSINESS

—HIS SON—

FRANK W. THORNTON, JR.,

and that the name and style of the new firm will be

FRANK W. THORNTON & SON.

The new firm respectfully solicits a liberal share of the patronage of the public.

Frank W. Thornton & Son especially invite an inspection of their large and beautiful stock of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Upon their counters is displayed all the latest novelties in

WOOL AND COTTON DRESS GOODS,

in the nicest desirable shades and the most exquisite tints.

They also show a line of

WHITE GOODS,

which for beauty and variety is simply unsurpassed.

Their line of

Laces and Embroideries

is exceedingly attractive and cannot fail to catch the eye of those who admire the useful and the beautiful.

It is the intention of the new firm to sustain the reputation of the old one for fair and honorable dealing, and to keep up their stock in every department, so that it may be truthfully said of it too: "What you can't find at Frank Thornton & Son's can't be found in the State."

Of the old stock remaining unsold bargains will still be given, and special attractions will be offered from time to time during the summer.

Frank Thornton & Son intend making the

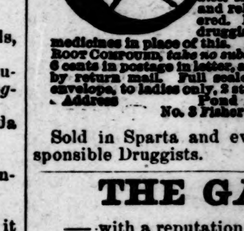
SAMPLE DEPARTMENT

a special feature of their business. This department will be in very competent hands, and all orders for samples will receive prompt and careful attention. On all orders amounting to $5.00 or more accompanied by the cash, the goods will be delivered *free*.

Frank W. Thornton & Son guarantee to give you better value for your money than you can obtain elsewhere, and to verify the truth of this statement they ask you to call and examine their stock and prices.

FRANK W. THORNTON & SON.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 8, 1893. 3t



Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, *take no substitute*, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Sparta and everywhere by all responsible Druggists.

THE GÆLIC,

—with a reputation second to no—

SODA FOUNTAIN

in North Carolina is again in operation. Close attention is promised to every detail in manufacturing

SODA WATER, SYRUPS AND DRINKS

by approved formulas. No pains or expense will be spared in our efforts to deserve the liberal patronage heretofore received.
H. R. HORNE.
4—6—93

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.
Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.
Dec. 22—tf

The Fundamental Principle of Life Assurance.

is protection for the family. Unfortunately, however, the beneficiaries of life assurance are often deprived of the provision made for them, through the loss of the principal, by following bad advice regarding its investment.

Under the Tontine Installment Policy of

The Equitable Life

you are provided with an absolute safeguard against such misfortune, besides securing a much larger amount of insurance for the same amount of premiums paid in.

For facts and figures, address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas, Rock Hill, S. C.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

How to Get Twenty-five Hundred Dollars for Nothing

The Winner has a Clear Gift of a Small Fortune, and the Losers Have Patents that may Bring them in Still More.

Would you like to make twenty-five hundred dollars? If you would, read carefully what follows and you may see a way to do it.

The Press Claims Company devotes much attention to patents. It has handled thousands of applications for inventions, but it would like to handle thousands more. There is plenty of inventive talent at large in this country, needing nothing but encouragement to produce practical results. That encouragement the Press Claims Company proposes to give.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

A patent strikes most people as an appallingly formidable thing. The idea is that an inventor must be a natural genius, like Edison or Bell; that he must devote years to delving in complicated mechanical problems and that he must spend a fortune on delicate experiments before he can get a new device to a patentable degree of perfection. This delusion the company desires to dispel. It desires to get into the head of the public a clear comprehension of the fact that it is not the great, complex, and expensive inventions that bring the best returns to their authors, but the little, simple, and cheap ones—the things that seem so absurdly trivial that the average citizen would feel somewhat ashamed of bringing them to the attention of the Patent Office.

Edison says that the profits he has received from the patents on all his marvelous inventions have not been sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. But the man who conceived the idea of fastening a bit of rubber cord to a child's ball, so that it would come back to hand when thrown, made a fortune out of his scheme. The modern sewing-machine is a miracle of ingenuity—the product of the toil of hundreds of busy brains through a hundred and fifty years, but the whole brilliant result rests upon the simple device of putting the eye of the needle at the point instead of at the other end.

THE LITTLE THINGS THE MOST VALUABLE.

Comparatively few people regard themselves as inventors, but almost everybody has been struck, at one time or another, with ideas that seemed calculated to reduce some of the little frictions of life. Usually such ideas are dismissed without further thought.

"Why don't the railroad campany make its car windows so that they can be slid up and down without breaking the passengers' backs!" exclaims the traveler. "If I were running the road I would make them in such a way."

"What was the man that made this saucepan thinking off" grumbles the cook. "He never had to work over a stove, or he would have known how it ought to have been fixed."

"Hang such a collar button!" growls the man who is late for breakfast. "If I were in the business I'd make buttons that wouldn't slip out, or break off, or gouge out the back of my neck."

And then the various sufferers forget about their grievances and begin to think of something else. If they would sit down at the next convenient opportunity, put their ideas about car windows, saucepans, and collar buttons into practical shape, and then apply for patents, they might find themselves as independently wealthy as the man who invented the iron umbrella ring, or the one who patented the fifteen puzzle.

A TEMPTING OFFER.

To induce people to keep track of their bright ideas and see what there is in them, the Press Claims Company has resolved to offer a prize.

To the person who submits to it the simplest and most promising invention, from a commercial point of view, the company will give twenty-five hundred dollars in cash, in addition to refunding the fees for securing the patent.

It will also advertise the invention free of charge.

This offer is subject to the following conditions:

Every competitor must obtain a patent for his invention through the company. He must first apply for a preliminary search, the cost of which will be five dollars. Should this search show his invention to be unpatentable, he can withdraw without further expense. Otherwise he will be expected to complete his application and take out a patent in the regular way. The total expense, including Government and Bureau fees, will be seventy dollars. For this, whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a patent that ought to be a valuable property to him. The prize will be awarded by a jury consisting of three reputable patent attorneys in Washington. Intending competitors should fill out the following blank, and forward it with their application:

"__________, ______, 1892.

"I submit the within described invention in competion for the Twenty five hundred Dollar Prize offered by the Press Claims Company.

"______ ______."

NO BLANKS IN THIS COMPETITION

This is a competion of rather an unusual nature. It is common to offer prizes for the best story, or picture, or architectural plan, all the competitors risking the loss of their labor and the successful one merely selling his for the amount of the prize. But the Press Claims Company's offer is something entirely different. Each person is asked merely to help himself, and the one who helps himself to the best advantage is to be rewarded for doing it. The prize is only a stimulus to do something that would be well worth doing without it. The architect whose competitive plan for a club house on a certain corner is not accepted has spent his labor on something of very little use to him. But the person who patents a simple and useful device in the Press Claims Company's competition, need not worry if he fail to secure the prize. He has a substantial result to show for his work—one that will command its value in the market at any time

The plain man who uses any article in his daily work ought to know better how to improve it than the mechanical expert who studies it only from the theoretical point of view. Get rid of the idea that an improvement can be too simple to be worth patenting. The simpler the better. The person who best succeeds in combining simplicity and popularity, will get the Press Claims Company's twenty-five hundred dollars.

The responsibility of this company may be judged from the fact that its stock is held by about three hundred of the leading newspapers of the United States

Address the Press Claims Company, John Wedderburn, managing attorney, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
5—4—93

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Druggists and Pharmacist,

—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Encouraged by the patronage extended, we we have engaged the services of

MR. ALLEN LEE,

who can be found at our store any hour of the night, and will attend to calls for

MEDICINES, &c.

With every facility and latest and most approved remedies, we shall endeavor to merit and deserve the confidence of the public.
4—13—93 tf

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Speaks through the Boothbay (Me.) *Register*, of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of **Ayer's Pills**. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable **Ayer's Pills**. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and **easy to take** of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are in need of a laxative to try **Ayer's Pills**. They will do good."

For all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

DON'T FORGET
THE OLD STAND!

Where you can always find a full line of

Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars,

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Don't forget to take our price. Goods delivered free all over town.

Yours truly,

D. A McMILLAN.

3—9—93 tf

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BEFORE — AFTER.

Is sold with written guarantee to cure **Nervous Prostration, Fits, Dizziness,** Headache and Neuralgia and Wakefulness, caused by excessive use of Opium, Tobacco and Alcohol; Mental Depression, **Softening** of the **Brain,** causing **Misery, Insanity and Death;** Barrenness, Impotency, **Lost Power** in either sex, **Premature Old Age, Involuntary Losses,** caused by over-indulgence, over-exertion of the Brain and **Errors of Youth.** It gives to Weak Organs their Natural Vigor and doubles the joys of life; cures Lucorrhœa and Female Weakness. A month's treatment, in plain package, by mail, to any address, $1 per box, 6 boxes $5. With every $5 order we give a **Written Guarantee** to cure or refund the money. Circulars free. Guarantee issued only by our exclusive agent.

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Fayetteville, N. C.

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4—6—93

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The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use **Parker's Ginger Tonic.** It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME
includes the great temperance drink
Hires' Root Beer
It gives New Life to the Old Folks, Pleasure to the Parents, Health to the Children.
Good for All—Good All the Time.
A 25 cent package makes Five gallons. Be sure and get HIRES.'

5—4—93 5t

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Just think how light the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

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ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad

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Fayetteville, N C

North Carolina Statistics.

Charlotte Observer.

The State and City Supplement of the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle is just out and contains some interesting statistics concerning North Carolina, some of which are herewith reproduced.

Concerning the State's population the Supplement says that when the Federal Union was formed, only Virginia and Pennsylvania outranked North Carolina in the number of inhabitants. The first census (1790) showed the population to be nearly 400,000. New York forged ahead during the next ten years, but even in 1820, North Carolina still ranked fourth among the States in population. As the West began to settle up, however, North Carolina rapidly fell behind and in 1830 Ohio had pushed ahead of her. While this State had 478,103 population in 1800 it was not until 1870 that the million point was reached, when the census gave us 1,071,361. By 1890 the numbers had risen to 1,617,947. "The circumstance of chief significance, says the Supplement, "is that while during the whole of eighty years, from 1790 to 1870, the addition was but 677,610, in the twenty years from 1870 to 1890 the addition was as much as 546,586. The State now ranks No. 16."

The proportion of the colored population was 37.95 per cent. in 1880 and 35.05 per cent. in 1890. The number of blacks was 316,011 in 1850; 361,522 in 1860; 391,650 in 1870; 531,277 in 1880; and 567,170 in 1890.

Concerning the State debt the supplement says:

The old debt, excepting such as is not recognized, has mostly been funded under the funding laws of 1879, which provided for the issue of (1) consolidated 6 per cent. bonds due in 1910 to fund old ante war bonds at 40 per cent. of face value, "New" railroad bonds recognized as valid at 25 per cent., and bonds of 1866 and 1868 at 15 per cent., nothing being given for overdue coupons; and (2) for new consolidated six per cent. bonds due in 1919, for which the North Carolina railroad construction bonds were made exchangeable at par, holders of construction bonds abating $240 of overdue interest on each $1,000 bond. The new bonds, both 4s and 6s, carry tax-receivable coupons, and are exempt from "all State, county or corporate taxation or assessment, direct or indirect, general or special."

An amendment to the State constitution passed by the Legislature in 1879 and ratified by popular vote in 1880, forbids the General Assembly to pay or recognize as valid the following bonds: Special tax bonds, $11,366,000; bond to Chatham Railroad, 1868, $1,030,000, and to Williamston and Tarboro Railroad, $150,000; Penitentiary bonds of 1868, $44,000. The special tax bonds are in three classes, class 1 bearing the coupon of April 1868 and since; class 2 bearing the coupon of October 1869; class 3 bearing the coupon of April 1870. Holders of the special tax bonds brought suit to establish the validity of their bonds and the case has now been decided in favor of the State.

The older of our people well remember that the Legislature of 1879 forbade the General Assembly to recognize the above specified bonds as valid because they were issued by a reckless and spendthrift, unlawfully sitting Reconstruction Legislature.

The funding act of March 4, 1879, was extended to July 1. 1892, and the last Legislature provided for its further extension till 1895. The recognized funda ble debt which had been funded and the same which had not been funded are as follows: Consols 6 per cent., funded, $2,720,000; not funded, $36,000. Consols 4 per cent. funded, $3,291,600; not funded $1,221,500.

To the foregoing we should add the further fact stated by Governor Fowle in his message to the General Assembly under date of January 8, 1891, that the State does not actually have to pay the interest on the six per cent. bonds for the reason that the lease of the North Carolina Railroad provides a fund for the payment of the interest thereon, and the State holds three millions in the stock of the road, which if sold will much more than pay the principal, Practically, therefore, the debt of the State amounts to only $3,291,600.

The State's assessed valuation in 1891, was: Real estate, $155,079,648; personal, $87,370,243; railroads, 19,726,760. Total, $262,176,651.

Besides 23 national banks, with 2½ millions of capital and 4½ millions deposits, there were, in July, 1892, 32 State banks with 2½ millions of dollars of capital and 3½ million dollars deposits. "The total capital of the two classes of institutions combined at latest dates," says the Supplement, "was 4½ million dollars and deposits about 8 million dollars." There were also 4 savings banks, with $40,000 capital, $11,733 surplus and undivided profits, $282,425 savings deposits and $13,566 commercial deposits July 12, 1892.

A Meteorological Phenomenon.

Chicago Record.]

I was ridding along a ridge road in the North Carolina mountains one day, when I met a native driving a yoke of cattle and I stopped to ask the way.

"You've got a pretty country here," I said after a moment's talk.

"Yes, right peart fer North Carliny," he said, with a slight sarcasm "but Tennessee mountains is the beauties."

"Are you from there?"

"Yes 'n glad uv it.

"Is the air as good as this?"

"Good?" he repeated, as if he were sorry for me, "Good? Why the air's so good thar we had to give up mules and go to drivin' steers."

That was a meteorological phenomenon I had not heard of and I was curious.

"What has the air to do with it?" I asked.

"Everything. By zuckt, the air's so good thar thet when a man settin' on a wagon cussed the mules pulliu' it, it wouldn't carry an oath fer enough forred for them to hear it, and you can't make a mule pull a pound of you can't cuss him. That's all thar is to it, so we had to quit mules and take up steers."

Like a Good Conundrum

is life, because everybody must give it up! But you needn't be in a hurry about it! Life is worth the living! To prolong it, is worth your untiring effort! Don't give up without calling to your rescue that grand old family medicine, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Many a wornout, exhausted body has it made over good as new! It strengthens, builds up, invigorates, assists nature, and not violating it. Cures liver disease, indigestion, and all blood-taints and humors. Sure and lasting benefit guaranteed, or money refunded. All druggists.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is an agreeable Laxative for the Bowels; can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.

KO-NO An Elegant Toilet Powder for the Teeth and Breath—25c.

$1,000 WOMEN

Become afflicted and remain so, suffering untold miseries from a sense of delicacy they cannot overcome.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR,

by stimulating and arousing to healthy action all her organs,

ACTS AS A SPECIFIC.

It causes health to bloom on the cheek, and joy to reign throughout the frame. It never fails to cure.

The Best Medicine ever Made for Women.

"My wife has been under treatment of leading physicians three years, without benefit. After using three bottles of Bradfield's Female Regulator she can do her own cooking, milking and washing."
N. S. BRYAN, Henderson, Ala.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Margaret A. Patterson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before the 2 th day of April, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 13th day of April, 1893.

ED. R. McKETHAN.
4—20—93 6t Public Administrator.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Have Your Spring and Summer Suits Made to Order.

Having just received a fine line of samples for the

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON,

I am prepared to furnish the trade with all the latest styles.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing Gentlemen's Clothing a Specialty.

PRICES OF SUITS RANGE FROM $25.00 UP; PANTALOON $8.00 UP.

Gentlemen's own material cut or made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

Thanking the public generally for their past patronage, I ask for a continuance of same.

M. JUDGE,
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR,
Overbaugh House, Green Street.

4—6—93 tf

—THE—

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

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Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

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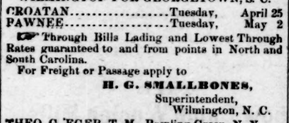
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.



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NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
PAWNEE.....Saturday, April 29
CROATAN.....Saturday, May 6

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN.....Saturday, April 29
PAWNEE.....Saturday, May 6

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, April 25
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, May 2

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Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (6 boxes), $4. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address

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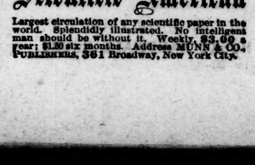

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CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect May 7th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:12 "
Arrive Sanford,	9:30 "
Leave Sanford,	9 50 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:06 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 "
Leave Greentboro,	9:20 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:35 "
Leave Madison,	11:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:15 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:55 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast at Sanford, dinner at Walnut Cove, and supper at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 8th, 1893.	No. 53 Daily.	No. 47. Daily.	No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Weldon...	P. M. 12 35	P. M. 5 07	A. M. 6 15	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	6 01	7 23	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	6 01	7 23	
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	7 58	2 35
Leave Selma....				3 30
Arr. Fayetteville		8 34		5 15
Arrive Florence.	10 25	10 40		8 30

	No. 47 Daily.
Leave Wilson...	P. M. 6 48
Leave Goldboro.	7 35
Leave Magnolia.	8 42
Ar. Wilmington.	10 15
	P. M.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville		9 34		9 50
Leave Selma....				11 49
Arrive Wilson..		11 30		12 50

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED May 8th, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 74. Daily.	No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville		9 34		9 50
Leave Selma....				11 49
Arrive Wilson..		11 30		12 50

	No. 43 Daily.
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30
Leave Magnolia.	11 10
Leave Goldsboro	12 20
Arrive Wilson..	
	P. M.
	7 45
	9 16
	10 17
	11 00

	No. 14 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35
Leave Tarboro..	12 54
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00
Arrive Weldon...	3 05
	P. M.
	P. M. 11 30
	12 08
	12 08
	1 00
	A. M.
	P. M. 7 48
	8 30
	8 30
	9 40
	P. M.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:48 P M. Greenville 6:25 P M., Kinston 7:30 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 9:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:00 P. M., arrives Washington 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 A M

Train on Mid'and N C Branch leaves Goldsb'o daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:0 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:3 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M., Returning leave Dunbar 9:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 2:30 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
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CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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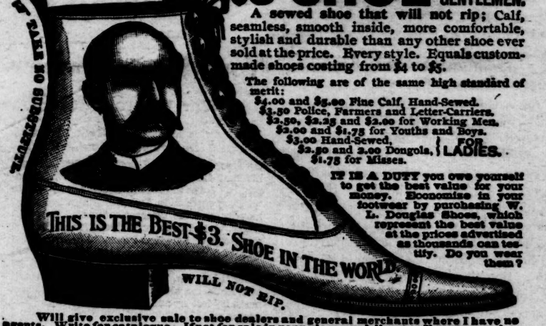

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